INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 7-18 (45-64). Saturday, cloudy with rain. LONDON: Friday, showers and sunny spells. Temp. 8-14 (46-57). Saturday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Friday, rain. Temp. 11-14 (52-57). NEW YORK: Friday, rain. Temp. 7-10 (45-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Icl.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	28 B.Fr	Israel	I.C17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	12.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
Finland	3.00 F.M	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	2.25 Din
France	3 F	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	70 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

No. 29,911 *R PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1979 Established 1887

Soyuz-33 Aborts Linkup Mission, Returns to Earth

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP) — A Soviet and a Bulgarian cosmonaut abandoned their attempt to link with an orbiting space laboratory and returned safely to Earth today.

It was the first such failure in the Soviet Union's latest Intercosmos program, Moscow radio reported, although other Soviet docking attempts have also been aborted.

The radio said that Georgi Ivanov and his Soviet commander, Nikolai Rukavishnikov, were feeling fine.

The Soyuz-33 capsule, which sailed last night to dock with the orbiting Salyut-6 space laboratory, parachuted to a soft landing in the steppes of Soviet Central Asia, the radio said.

Plagued by Troubles

The flight had been plagued by trouble from the start, when it was almost called off because of winds up to 40 miles an hour which Tass said made the liftoff the most difficult yet.

After the shaky start, Soyuz-33 had corrected its course twice and was set for a docking by midnight yesterday, Tass had reported.

Today, Tass reported that the docking had been canceled because of a malfunction in the power unit that controls approach and correct attitude of the capsule for docking.

Tass reported that Soyuz-33 made an unusual night landing 320 kilometers southeast of the town of Dzhezkasgan, about 1,500 miles southwest of Moscow. It said the landing was accomplished well.

According to Tass, as the capsule headed toward Earth, the two men put on special space suits, checked the pressurization and orientation of their capsule, after which the parachute opened.

Celebrations Dampened

The failure of the fourth international Intercosmos space shot dampened today's celebrations here of the 18th anniversary of the first manned space flight by Yuri Gagarin.

Western space experts here said that the problem appeared to be with the booster rockets on the space capsule. They said that it repeated the maneuvers of October, 1977, when Soyuz-25 failed to dock and returned to Earth.

The observers said that the latest docking failure points up a weakness in the Soviet approach to large manned space stations, in which several vehicles link in an orbiting "sausage."

This approach involves a trickier docking procedure than the U.S. plan to fly a space shuttle back and forth. In addition, they said, the Soviet Union does not have a booster rocket powerful enough to overcome docking difficulties.

The manned Intercosmos program, in which East bloc cosmonauts are trained in Moscow, has already involved the successful launchings of spacemen from Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany. Romanian, Cuban and Mongolian spacemen are in training for further launchings.



United Press International

Kampalans gather outside Uganda Commercial Bank yesterday, hoping to get their money out.

Looting in Kampala Reported

Thousands Hail Amin's Ouster

From Wire Dispatches

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 12 — Ten thousand cheering Ugandans, many lugging booty from looted offices and homes, rallied today in central Kampala to celebrate the ouster of President Idi Amin.

And in a rally in Dar es Salaam, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said that his country was recognizing the provisional government that his troops and Ugandan exiles helped establish.

Zambia also recognized the Tanzanian-backed government in Uganda and, in a government statement issued in Lusaka, hailed the ousting of Marshal Amin as "a great victory for the people of Uganda."

'Wound is Healed'

From the steps of Uganda's parliament buildings, Senteza Kajuei, a university official, spoke to a crowd rallying in a square. "We've taken this war like we take a surgeon's knife," he said. "We know after the wound is healed we'll have happiness.

Many came to the Kampala rally with goods they had stolen from nearby government offices. A woman carried a typewriter on her head, another sat on an office chair, and many people carried items in desktop baskets.

"We'd like to see another demonstration tomorrow with people marching back to government offices with the things they've taken," Robert Ssebunya, the provisional government's information chief, said to the crowd.

Residential Looting

With stores and shops stripped, the looting shifted to residential areas. Foreign families with homes in Kampala reported that Tanzanian soldiers were accompanying groups of Ugandan looters and sharing in the booty.

Soldiers were called in to keep looters from breaking into the Cuban Embassy, while disorganized Amin forces stole cars and raided shops 80 kilometers east in Jinja, where Marshal Amin is reported to have set up a headquarters.

"Amin has looted Uganda more than any other human being has done in the world," Radio Kampala said in one of its first commentaries since resuming broadcasts under Kampala's new governors.

Under Marshal Amin, luxuries were restricted to the high-ranking loyalists, the president's Nubian mercenaries, diplomats and white business familes. "The Nubians have always had these things," said a Kampala resident whose family had taken a sewing maching, a television set, a carpet and other goods. "Now we have them."

Mr. Nyerere, in an address to his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Leader of Uganda Exiles Takes Over Presidency

By Carey Winfrey

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 12 (NYT) — Yousef Lule, a 67-year-old academic who describes himself as apolitical, announced here last night that he has assumed the presidency of a provisional Ugandan government.

Mr. Lule, the chairman of the Executive Council of the Ugandan National Liberation Front, said that he has also named himself minister of defense and commander in chief of the armed forces. He named a 14-member Cabinet that included most of the members of the front's executive committee.



Youssef Lule

In a broadcast from Dar es Salaam, Mr. Lule pledged to restore democracy and promised elections in Uganda as soon as conditions permit. Ugandans have not voted since 1962.

Mr. Lule's calm, scholarly voice contrasted sharply with the kind of speeches that Ugandan listeners had come to expect from ousted President Idi Amin.

Mr. Lule also announced that all foreign exchange transactions would be temporarily frozen, and he called on civil servants to go to work today.

The Ugandan leader has previously said that the front, which was formed three weeks ago at a meeting of 18 Ugandan exile groups, planned to establish an interim government for up to two years.

At that meeting in Moshi, Tanzania, 300 miles north of here, plans were laid for a parliament of 70 to 90 members, a cabinet of not more than 20 ministers and an executive council. The meeting was prepared by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who encouraged Ugandan exiles of all political persuasions to attend.

Conspicuously absent was Mil-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Carter Names Commission To Probe Nuclear Mishap

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT) — President Carter yesterday named persons, including the president of Dartmouth College and a mother of from Middletown, Pa., to a presidential commission to investigate the accident at the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania and "make recommendations to enable us to prevent any future nuclear accident."

Dominated by scientists and academics, the commission includes at least one outspoken critic of some aspects of nuclear power — Theodore Taylor, a reactor specialist who has expressed concern about the contribution of nuclear power plants to the general problem of proliferation of atomic weapons.

Working on a budget estimated at $1 million, the commission will hire a staff of up to 25 persons to analyze the accident, why it occurred, the safety procedures and whether the public's right to information concerning the event was served. It is to report its findings in six months.

Mr. Carter said, "Their task will be one of the most important ever undertaken by a presidential commission."

Duties Outlined

"The commission will find out what happened at Three Mile Island," he continued. "It will assess how the accident could have been prevented, it will review how the government and others responded and it will make recommendations to enable us to prevent any future nuclear accidents.

"There can be no doubt that the lives of the nation and the entire world will be on this commission. Its decisions will have enormous impact."

Mr. Carter praised John Kemeny, the Dartmouth president and commission chairman, who is standing next to him on the podium, as "one of the most brilliant and incisive minds in this country."

Noting that the Hungarian-born mathematician and philosopher had devoted most of his life to analyzing complex technical problems, Mr. Carter said, "His skills and his background — widely recognized — ideally qualify him for the complicated task of determining the truth behind the accident at Three Mile Island."

Appearing slightly nervous in his new role, Mr. Kemeny took the microphone to make a short statement stressing that he had no personal ambition in accepting the appointment. "I think the public should know something about me," he said. "I hope to spend the rest of my life at Dartmouth College. There is no personal ambition of mine served by accepting this assignment.

"I represent no special interest. My total commitment as chairman of this commission will be the discovery of truth and the formulation of recommendations in the national interest." Mr. Kemeny said he and his fellow commissioners "will report what we find honestly as required by the gravity of the event."

Mr. Kemeny gave assurances that he had not "prejudged" the question of the merits of nuclear power.

Later, Jack Watson Jr., an assistant to the president, said the White House had deliberately sought the commission members from the pri-



John Kemeny

vate sector, rather than the congressional, judicial or executive branches of government. He said that the commission would hire its own staff and would seek subpoena power.

Responding to the appointment

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Expulsions Announced

South Africa Claims U.S. Diplomats Spy

CAPE TOWN, April 12 (AP) — South Africa said today it had uncovered a spy plot by U.S. diplomats here. Prime Minister Pieter Botha appeared unexpectedly on the country's 8 p.m. news broadcast to charge that the U.S. Embassy was using the ambassador's private aircraft as a "spy plane" to take pictures of "very sensitive areas" of South African territory.

He said that the personnel involved must leave the country within a week.

U.S. Ambassador William Edmondson was summoned to the office of Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and informed of the decision to expel unnamed U.S. diplomats, he said.

Mr. Edmondson was not immediately available for comment but a source close to the embassy expressed surprise at the announcement. "The ambassador doesn't even have a private plane. The embassy just has a small aircraft that is assigned to the defense attache," the source said.

In Washington, a spokesman said the State Department would have no immediate comment.

'Violation of Sovereignty'

"It is my duty tonight to inform you of a great violation of South African sovereignty by members of the United States diplomatic mission in South Africa," Pieter Botha said in the television announcement.

"It has been established that members of the U.S. Embassy have been engaging in espionage against South Africa. This is doubly serious because the espionage has been conducted, not by civilians, but by embassy personnel who enjoy diplomatic immunity in this country.

"The South African foreign minister, who is with me tonight, a short while ago summoned the U.S. ambassador to inform him that the personnel involved are required to leave South Africa within one week."

Mr. Botha also said the privilege of maintaining the plane would be revoked and it would not be allowed to leave South Africa until the alleged spying devices are removed. He said some of the pictures taken by the plane had "come into our possession."

South Africa "would expect from the Soviet Union this kind of conduct, but not from the United States," Mr. Botha said.

Relations between the two countries have grown more strained in recent years because of U.S. criti-



Pieter Botha

cism of South Africa's policies of racial segregation. In 1977, the United States voted to enact the current United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

Sources close to the embassy said the craft was assigned to U.S. Air Force Col. Alvan Crews, who is the embassy's defense and air attache. They said the aircraft had "gone everywhere" on official U.S. business, including other African countries.

The craft reportedly was in Salisbury, Rhodesia, earlier this week, but the sources said they were not sure why.

A source close to the embassy said of the Botha announcement, "It was very strong, but one assumes that it was made after much thought and that it has more far-reaching overtones than just an embassy plane.

Mr. Botha said: "These disgraceful facts are as follows. The United States Embassy has, until now, been permitted to maintain an aircraft in South Africa for the use of the ambassador on certain conditions in the execution of his official duties. This aircraft was converted for use as a spy plane by the installation of an aerial survey camera under the seat of the co-pilot. In flight, the device enabled the camera to take pictures of the ground below.

"Photographs in our possession

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Islamic Firing Squads Kill 8 More Supporters of Shah

TEHRAN April 12 (AP) — Islamic firing squads across Iran today executed eight more officials and supporters of the old regime, including a former mayor, a general and the local chief of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, according to the state radio.

The latest executions executions announced were those of two police corporals in the northwestern city of Ardebil for killing anti-shah demonstrators.

The Tehran newspaper Kayhan, meanwhile, reported that revolutionary gunmen had rounded up 141 persons in Tehran and provincial areas in the last three days. Those arrested reportedly included university professors, a former deputy premier, a Moslem clergyman, two senators and a number of former military and police personnel.

Rights Group Protests

TEHRAN, April 12 (WP) — The Iranian Human Rights Committee, which frequently criticized the authoritarian rule of Shah Mohammed Reze Pahlavi, spoke out yesterday against the summary trial and execution of officials who had served him.

The criticism came after announcement of the shooting yesterday morning of 11 more officials, including former Foreign Minister Abas Ali Khalatbari. It coincided with confirmation from informed sources that Justice Minister Assadollah Mobasheri attempted to resign to protest the executions, but was talked out of the move by Premier Mehdi Bazargan.

The Human Rights Committee condemned the trials' lack of due process and the summary executions without appeal. A spokesman said the committee protested to the government and the new "revolutionary prosecutor," but was told to take its complaints to the Revolutionary Council under the rule of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Bazargan and Mr. Mobasheri reportedly were preparing a trip to the city of Qom to discuss the issue with Ayatollah Khomeini.

Spy Agencies Estimate 6 Months

U.S. Reported to Expect Yemen to Fall

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP) — U.S. intelligence organizations have concluded that President Ali Abdullah Saleh's government in Yemen, which is receiving emergency shipments from a $500-million U.S. arms package, is likely to collapse in the next six months, U.S. sources say.

The new view that Mr. Saleh's 10-month grip on Yemen is shaky, and uncertainty about his successor, have touched off discussions at the State Department, National Security Council and Pentagon about slowing the emergency shipments authorized by President Carter on March 9 to stem an invasion from Marxist-ruled Southern Yemen.

Intelligence estimates circulating in the administration are said to acknowledge that U.S. analysts are highly uncertain who will succeed the unpopular Mr. Saleh and take control of the F-5E jet fighters, M-60 tanks and other weapons now being furnished to the Yemen Army.

Mr. Carter used a presidential waiver to bypass congressional review of a large arms export. A two-week border war between the two Yemens began to die down about the time of Mr. Carter's decision and has been quiet since.

Two Assassinations

Pentagon officials said that there had been no change in the schedule of deliveries authorized under Mr. Carter's decision.

The Carter administration has been careful not to identify its military and diplomatic support for Yemen specifically with Mr. Saleh, whose two predecessors were assassinated within 18 months of each other. Mr. Saleh has survived two coup attempts.

The administration's actions in connection with the Yemen crisis have indicated considerable U.S. interest in stability in that remote, mountainous corner of the Arabian Peninsula. Mr. Saleh's overthrow could have implications far beyond Yemen's borders.

The administration's actions sought to reassure conservative Arab governments, especially Saudi Arabia, that Washington would act to protect them, and also to warn the Soviet Union that the limits of destabilization had been reached in the Gulf, a senior U.S. official said.

Administration officials maintain that those objectives were achieved by rushing the Saudi-financed arms package to Yemen, deploying the aircraft carrier Constellation into the Arabian Sea, sending two radar-equipped airborne warning and control systems (AWACS) aircraft to Saudi Arabia and taking other steps.

Intervention Envisaged

Concerned that an unchallenged and visibly successful invasion by Southern Yemen would seriously affect not only Yemen but also Saudi Arabia, Oman and other friendly countries, senior administration planners contemplated using the Constellation and its planes to halt the flow of Soviet arms to Southern Yemeni forces, if that had been necessary to contain the invasion, several administration sources say. They would not say if operational plans for using U.S. military forces were drawn up during the crisis.

Senior U.S. policymakers reportedly believe, however, that quick Soviet acquiescence in an Arab League-sponsored cease-fire was influenced more by Soviet desires not to antagonize Saudi Arabia than by the implied U.S. military threat.

U.S. analysts have now concluded that the Southern Yemeni military thrust into Yemen was not an attempt to occupy the country, but was intended to destroy Mr. Saleh's credibility and to embarrass his army so severely that it would turn against him. U.S. intelligence reports emphasize growing opposition to Mr. Saleh in the army and among tribal leaders since the fighting.

As part of Mr. Carter's arms package, a squadron of 12 F-5Es has been delivered to Saudi Arabia for reassembly and shipment to Yemen. Mr. Saleh's government has received artillery, armored vehicles and 32 M-60 tanks through Saudi Arabia. It also is receiving U.S. equipment from Jordan.

A second group of 32 tanks consigned to Yemen is en route by sea. An undetermined amount of artillery, Vulcan anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank missiles and other weapons remain to be shipped.

Egyptians' Harsh Image of Israelis Starts to Change

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, April 12 (NYT) — Antoine Nagar, a 24-year-old Cairo graduate student, was asked what he knew about the neighbors with whom Egypt had recently made peace.

"A Jew is an excellent merchant, one who can easily fool others, stingy and very intelligent. He is tall and has a hooked nose and is slightly hunchbacked," replied Mr. Nagar, who is pursuing a master's degree in management.

More often than not, Egyptian perceptions of Israelis boil down to an unflattering racial stereotype, fed over three decades of belligerency by an anti-Israeli bias in the Egyptian press, movies and literature. With relatively little known about everyday life in Israel, normally tolerant Egyptians fall back on images of an unscrupulous trader or a savage enemy, fostered in the bitterness of four wars.

The tough bargaining that led to the present peace treaty has encouraged some Egyptian suspicions and these are bound to affect the process of normalization ahead. Last fall, misgivings were expressed in the Egyptian People's Assembly about economic cooperation with Israel on the ground that the Israelis would be too aggressive.

Israelis Own Bias

Such misunderstandings are hardly unique to Egypt, for Israelis have tended to nurture their own stereotypes of Arabs as indolent or untrustworthy.

In Egypt, attitudes have been changed by the extensive press coverage of President Anwar Sadat's trip to Israel and the subsequent visits here of Israeli journalists and officials, who individually have usually hit it off well with Egyptians.

A Cairo linguistics teacher, Ahmed Hoksha, recalled that under Nasser, Egyptians were forbidden to listen to the Voice of Israel, "and we lacked every source of information to provide us with knowledge about them.

"Strong barriers have always existed that did not allow anyone to get to know the Israelis as people. Even the cartoons that used to depict an Israeli reflected what the cartoonist had in mind," Mr. Hoksha said. "When I saw the Israelis last year, I said to myself, 'they are handsomer than Egyptians.' "

'I never knew before Sadat's trip to Jerusalem that the Israelis could want peace.' — An Egyptian student

Before Israel's creation in 1948, Egypt had a thriving Jewish minority, exceeding 100,000 persons, that contributed to the country's economic and cultural life. During the repressive Nasser years, almost all emigrated. Today, the Jews in Egypt number no more than a few hundred.

Even with peace a reality, it will take some time before Egyptian school textbooks are revised to treat Israel as anything other than a malevolent alien presence in the Middle East. An reader in current use among Cairo junior high school students states that "Zionist ambitions united with imperialist ambitions for expansion. Imperialism decided to have Israel as a dagger in the heart of the Arab nation."

Hebrew Studies

The most serious effort to understand the Israelis has probably been mounted at Cairo University, which has had a department of Hebrew studies in its faculty of literature since 1957. Zein el Abedein Mahmoud, a professor of Hebrew, reported a 10-fold rise in student enrollment after the 1973 war. Now, Mr. Mahmoud said, the four-year program has about 1,000 students and limited facilities made it necessary to restrict the number of new students.

Mr. Mahmoud ascribed the popularity to several factors besides the prospect of peace with Israel. He said that these included the challenge of "a new and different language" and plentiful job opportunities in the military and government for specialists in Israeli affairs.

The professor knew of some students who had enrolled out of bitter curiosity after a family member was killed fighting Israel. By graduation, Mr. Mahmoud said, "the student usually develops the ability of evaluating the Israelis objectively."

Mervat al Husary, who graduated two years ago from a similar program at Ein Shams University in Cairo, now works in the small Israeli affairs section of the popular weekly October magazine. She said that she had been encouraged by the change of mood she had sensed in Israel.

Press Compared

"Before the peace initiative, the Israelis had an aggressive attitude toward Egypt," Miss Husary said. "Now, after I've met some Israeli newsmen and compared the Israeli press to what it used to be, I feel that the Israelis now want peace as much as we do."

For years, coverage of Israel in the Egyptian press was restricted to negative aspects like the punishment of Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Now, the daily newspaper Al Akhbar has been publishing a weekly article about Israeli society and magazines such as Akher Saa and Rose el-Youssef run occasional pieces selected from Hebrew journals.

The Egyptian press does not yet seem ready to open its pages to guest opinions from Israel. This week, the newspaper Al-Ahram angrily denied that former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban would contribute articles to it, as the Israeli press had reported. Al-Ahram said sarcastically that while it supported the peace treaty, it also believed that "the time is still premature for implementing what the Israeli press invents or imagines."

But many educated Egyptians seem more willing to admit these days that they have a good deal still to learn about the Israelis. "I do not know about them nor their society, but I hear that their political system is supposed to be democratic and that they have economic problems as we do," said Ikbal Mesadek, a 21-year-old journalism student. "I never knew before Sadat's trip to Jerusalem that the Israelis could want peace."

News Analysis

Actors in SALT-2 Drama Aren't Following the Script

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP) — For many months, official Washington has accepted a scenario for the unfolding of the great debate over a strategic arms limitation treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union: The two countries would finish negotiating early this year, and a summit meeting of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and President Carter would formally launch it.

The Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees would hold hearings; then the Senate would conduct the debate and vote yea or nay — all this to transpire before the 1980 presidential campaign.

But now there is every evidence that this clean progression of events is no longer in prospect. The chances of a SALT-2 debate's being resolved this year are 50-50 at best, and declining. The chances of a single, winner-take-all vote on SALT and on arms control have disappeared.

There seems no prospect of separating the SALT debate from 1980 presidential politics, already under way. The Senate could not now debate SALT before fall, when the many Republican candidates for the White House will be galloping.

The White House has begun to adjust to that prospect, and many officials there are coming to the conclusion that it cannot hurt President Carter if SALT and related issues become an important factor in 1980. They welcome the prospect of running on the side of arms control, or so they say.

Prospects Shift

The prospects for the SALT debate have shifted during the last three months. Perhaps the last chance to get a neat, clean SALT debate this year was missed late last December, when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko failed in Geneva to conclude an agreement.

Since then the nature of SALT considerations in the Senate has changed. Preparing themselves for what seemed the likelihood of a debate this year, many members began to study the treaty — whose broad outlines have been known for months — and a number of key members have begun to take public positions.

The most significant may be that of Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn. His support last year for the controversial Panama Canal treaties made possible their approval in the Senate. The Carter White House has held out high hopes that Sen. Baker would eventually favor SALT-2 and bring along a few Republicans.

Sen. Baker has reportedly said privately that he would like to be able to vote for SALT-2, but, at the same time, he has taken the public position of "leaning against" the treaty. He reiterated that position yesterday, adding pointed criticisms of the SALT agreement that the administration could not easily satisfy.

He said, for example, that he does not "think there's any way they [the administration] can legitimately claim" that SALT-2 is verifiable by U.S. spy satellites, radar or other technical means. That suggests that Sen. Baker might demand changes in the treaty to make it easier for the United States to be sure that the Russians were adhering to it.

Under the terms of SALT-2 as so far negotiated, a Soviet medium-to-long-range bomber known as Backfire is not counted as a strategic weapon. The senator remarked, "I can't think of anything that would convince me that Backfire should be excluded" from SALT-2. He could propose an amendment including it. "That's bad stuff," an administration official said when informed of Sen. Baker's statements.

The administration reacted similarly last weekend when Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, released a speech in which he said that substantial changes had to be negotiated in the treaty to make it verifiable by the United States. The White House had been counting on Sen. Glenn as a potentially influential SALT supporter.

Earlier last week, three Republicans whose names appeared on administration lists of potential SALT supporters signed a joint letter outlining objections that the administration regards as too substantial to be satisfied in the final stage of negotiations now going on.

Even before those developments, the White House had a difficult time counting 67 senators who might support SALT-2. Though senior officials remained hopeful that public sentiment, the debate itself and other unforseeable factors would eventually bring victory in the Senate, they have also acknowledged the possibility of defeat.

The administration has long insisted that SALT-2 would have to be considered as it came to the Senate. "Brezhnev is not Torrijos," administration officials have said, a reference to Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos, who did accept Senate changes in the canal treaties. Mr. Brezhnev would not be so flexible, the officials have argued.

Whether independent-minded senators would have accepted that argument has always been problematic, but evidence is accumulating that they will not accept it now. Sen. Baker said yesterday that it was the Senate's constitutional duty to give both advice and consent, and he suggested four possible courses that "the Senate might follow:" Approve SALT-2 as submitted, reject it, amend it or return it to the president for further negotiations.

A Senate aide who has long predicted that SALT-2 would not reach the floor until late this year or early next year, said yesterday that the changing political situation did not necessarily bode ill for the ultimate fate of the treaty.

At the White House, officials insisted that "we've got the best arguments on this one," and that a battle for SALT-2 led by Mr. Carter would eventually succeed.

Some administration officials also argue that during the long delay in completing SALT-2, the Carter team has "gotten its act together," as one put it. If the treaty had been completed a few months ago, these officials said, the administration's "SALT-selling" machinery would have been much less effective than it now will be.

Now, they insist, the final stages of the negotiations are going well. "The smiles of Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin last Saturday were justified," an authoritative source said, referring to an apparently important negotiating session that day.

But even a speedy agreement and early summit will not allow for a Senate vote before autumn, probably October or November, unless senators give up their August holiday, which is now written into law.



Associated Press

Rome firemen spray water on the charred remains of a bus set on fire Wednesday by leftist protesting the arrests of extremists in the recent police crackdown on terrorist suspects

Protest Anti-Terror Drive

Italy Leftists Raid Offices, Set Off Bombs

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 12 (NYT) — Bombs exploded and terrorists carried out destructive raids on several offices here and in other parts of Italy today.

In Thiene, a city northwest of Venice, two men and a young woman died when a powerful bomb went off in an apartment. The police identified the three as leftist extremists and said that they had been killed while inexpertly handling explosives. Weapons and papers apparently related to the activities of an underground organization were seized in the apartment, which was heavily damaged in the blast.

Today's bombings and other attacks were thought to be a reaction by clandestine, ultraleftist groups to recent arrests in connection with a nationwide inquiry into the Red Brigades and other terrorist networks.

Yesterday, extremists protesting the arrests battled with riot police in Rome and Bologna. About 30 persons were detained. During the night, gasoline bombs were thrown at a local headquarters of the Italian Communist Party on the eastern outskirts of Rome, starting a small fire.

The Communist Party is a favorite target for attacks and abuse by leftist extremists because it has backed the investigation of terrorism by of government.

In Rome, terrorists invaded two real estate offices, tied up employees, set off small bombs and covered the walls with graffiti identifying the raiders as guerrillas.

A similar attack was carried out against a legal research institute in Florence. The raiders, who were masked, bombed a computer terminal. Explosive charges also were set off outside a police barracks near Padua and in various places in Rome and other cities. No major damage was reported.

There was also a barrage of ve bal blasts aimed at President Sa dro Pertini by ultraleftist spoke men, newspapers and broadcast The reason was a message from th head of state to the chief prosec tor in Padua, Aldo Fais, and h aides who had signed most of th 22 arrest warrants that so far hav been issued in the terroris inquiry. The police are still search ing for seven of the suspects name in the warrants.

President Pertini, a veteran So cialist who spent eight years in ja on political charges during the di tatorship of Mussolini, had con mended the Padua magistrates fo their action in defense of Italy democratic institutions.

Counsel for the imprisone suspects protested Mr. Pertini message on the ground that th head of state thereby had violate the principle, enshrined in the Co stitution, that defendants in crim nal proceedings were to be consic ered innocent unless found guilty.

Apprehension Reported

Poles Seen Worried by U.S.-Soviet Ties

(Tad Szulc is a veteran correspondent and foreign affairs specialist. This article, copyrighted by Mr. Szulc, was distributed by The New York Times special features service.)

By Tad Szulc

WARSAW — Poland, the most Western-oriented country in Eastern Europe, takes a highly apprehensive view of the world political scene. Specifically, Warsaw is concerned over what it sees as a deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The Poles are loyal members of the Soviet-directed Warsaw Pact military alliance, and the Polish press faithfully reflects Soviet foreign policy views. The Polish establishment, however, maintains exceptionally close ties with Western Europe — much more so than other Eastern European governments — and Warsaw is therefore an excellent observation point for assessing East-West relations.

Private discussions with senior political officials are possible here; these reveal somber evaluations of the international situation.

The most important world issue for Poland is the decision-making process in Washington and Moscow. A weakening in detente and a subsequent rise in U.S.-Soviet hostility would have a grave effect both on Poland's sense of security and its internal economic and political conditions.

Oil Requirements

The Soviet Union provides only two-thirds of Poland's petroleum requirements. Soviet oil is sold to Poland at roughly 30 percent below world prices, but it has to be paid for with industrial projects. The Poles, for example, are building pipelines for the Soviet Union in Belorussia and Siberia. In order to build them, they are often obliged to buy pipe from the West with their abysmally low hard currency hoard.

The Polish government is trying to meet consumer hunger by producing more and more automobiles. This, of course, means the use of more and more oil, which the Poles must import from the Middle East.

So great is Poland's financial dependence on the West that the current debt in hard currency has soared to an estimated $16 billion (the exact figure is an official secret). Most of the money has been used to purchase industrial technology since 1971.

Last month, to meet debt service and maintain essential imports from the West, Poland contracted a new $550-million loan from a consortium of Western and U.S. banks. Under the circumstances, Poland fears that if East-West relations deteriorate markedly, its vital economic and financial links with the West may be seriously damaged.

Politically, the Poles still enjoy the greatest degree of freedom in Eastern Europe. People speak openly to each other and to foreigners. Despite constant harassment, an intellectual dissident movement, which includes a flood of underground publications, is tolerated by the regime. There have been no known political arrests here since 1977.

Danger of Pressure

But even these grudgingly granted freedoms may be jeopardized if the basic U.S.-Soviet relationship goes sour. If that happens, pressures to tighten politically may come from the leadership here and from Moscow. The combination of further economic deprival and political repression could have explosive consequences.

The Poles profess to be confused by the Carter administration's policies toward the Soviet Union. They do not understand why the SALT-2 agreement remains stalemated. They are concerned that the historical Soviet sense of encirclement may be heightened if the White House pursues what is seen here as the "China card." Being familiar with Soviet sensitivities, they believe that Moscow interprets it as a U.S.-China alliance against the Soviet Union.

The Poles also perceive dangers if a continued deterioration between Washington and Moscow should coincide with a succession problem in the Soviet Union. The Communist leadership here does not seem to have the slightest notion as to who may replace President Leonid Brezhnev if he dies or becomes incapacitated.

Mr. Brezhnev has a personal commitment to detente, but it is wholly unpredictable what foreign-policy pressures may be exercised internally on a new leader. This is why Poles ardently hope that such matters as SALT are resolved while Mr. Brezhnev is still at the helm.

Amin Ouster Is Hailed

(Continued from Page 1)

nation a day after the capture of Kampala, defended his decision to invade Uganda: "Amin has now fled . . . we have recognized the government of [Youssef] Lule . . .

"Had Amin survived," Mr. Nyerere said, "he would have attacked other countries. Had we not hit him, he would have gone on with his crimes. This has been a lesson to Amin and others that by invading a country one is liable to lose one's own life."

He said that "there are people who are accusing me of breaking international law. I am prepared to go personally to the UN to answer such charges. What sort of law did we contravene anyway? Should one let a thief get away with his crime?"

The Organization of African Unity tried to negotiate a settlement between the countries, but Mr. Nyerere had rejected negotiations. Marshal Amin's forces occupied a 710-square-mile salient of Tanzania last year, Mr. Nyerere pointed out.

He added, "Those who say Tanzania created a bad precedent are liars. What we did was exemplary at a time when the OAU found itself unable to condemn Amin. I think we have set a good precedent inasmuch as when African nations found themselves collectively incapable of punishing a single country, then each country has to look after itself."

Mr. Nyerere, who had been reported as hoping to reinstate former Ugandan President Milton Obote, who has been living in exile in Tanzania, said that he never intended to do so. "It had not been Tanzania's duty to topple Amin to reinstate Obote," he said.

"The [exile] Ugandans decided to go [into Uganda] and it coincided with our decision to punish Amin. It is not the government of Obote, it is the government of Lule, and we have recognized it. We never had any intention of bringing back Obote."

Exile Chief Takes Over

(Continued from Page 1)

ton Obote, the Ugandan president overthrown by Marshal Amin eight years ago. Mr. Obote, who lives in exile here, commands about 2,000 rebels inside Uganda and, until the creation of the front, was widely assumed to be preparing to return to power. Although Mr. Obote and Mr. Nyerere are close friends of long standing and share a Socialist ideology, the Tanzanian president has insisted throughout war that his troops were not fighting to restore Mr. Obote to the presidency.

A spokesman for the front said that five administrators were at work in areas of Uganda captured earlier from the ousted president's forces.

The spokesman said the administrators had been telling Ugandan citizens that they had nothing to fear even if they worked for Marshal Amin. He quoted an administrator as having said: "Nobody is going to be victimized. Only criminals have anything to fear and they will go through the law courts. The structures of the legislature and the judiciary are still there. It is just a question of rebuilding them."

Britain Sympathetic to Lule

LONDON, April 12 (AP) — Foreign Secretary David Owen said today that he is "glad to see the back" of Marshal Amin, and added that Britain is sympathetic to the new Ugandan government being formed by Mr. Lule.

Mr. Owen said: "We want to see Uganda play a full part in the Commonwealth, and hope that the thousands of Ugandan Asians expelled by Amin during his military rule would be allowed to return if they wished."

More than 28,000 Ugandan Asians came to Britain during the Amin purge which began in September, 1972.

Spain Royalty to Africa

MADRID, April 12 (AP) — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia will visit Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Guinea and Senegal May 9 to May 18, it was announced yesterday.

No Agreement Reached

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP) — Mr. Vance and Mr. Dobrynin discussed the SALT treaty again last night, but reported no agreement on the few remaining issues.

"We always make progress when we meet," Mr. Dobrynin said as he emerged from the meeting. Asked when the treaty would be signed, he responded, "That's an idle question." He added that he hoped to meet again soon with Mr. Vance. The State Department issued no report on the meeting.

Prior to it, U.S. officials had expressed little hope that the remaining problems could be cleared up in a single session. Mr. Vance and Mr. Dobrynin have met frequently in the last few months, trying to complete work on the treaty.

Treaty Criticized

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP) — Eight former U.S. military officials criticized the unfinished SALT-2 treaty yesterday, saying that it would lock the United States into inferiority against the Soviet Union.

The men, including two former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, attacked the treaty on grounds ranging from the potential for Soviet cheating to their feeling that the world would see it as a sign of weakness by the United States.

Retired Adm. Thomas Moorer, one of the former chairmen, said that the treaty would produce the perception that the Russians had gained the strategic advantage — which he said would induce some U.S. allies to move under the Soviet umbrella. Retired Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer said that NATO allies are worried about the treaty for several reasons, including its three-year ban on ground-launched Cruise missiles.

Thomas Reed, former secretary of the Air Force, and retired Gen. Richard Stilwell criticized the treaty because it does not limit the Soviet Backfire bomber and SS-20 missile. The two men maintained that those systems are capable of hitting U.S. targets in a crisis, and should be limited.

100,000 Move Into Bush

Rhodesia Mobilizes Troops for Election

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 12 (AP) — Almost 100,000 troops moved into the bush today, in Rhodesia's biggest military mobilization ever, to patrol the country during next week's black-majority-rule elections.

Rhodesian jets had already attacked guerrilla bases in neighboring Zambia; authorities there claimed that a raid last night killed 136 war refugees. Rhodesian officials said that their planes hit a guerrilla camp, and that a nearby refugee camp was untouched.

A spokesman for the Rhodesian Ministry of Justice and Law also announced that "a limited number" of black guerrilla supporters had been detained until after the election.

Rhodesia's white minister of justice and law, Chris Andersen, said that the guerrilla threat "to security is greater than ever before, both in the urban and the rural areas." Mr. Anderson, who serves with a black partner in the biracial government, said, "We have more terrorists in the country than we've ever had before."

He pledged tonight, however, that Rhodesia's security forces would prevent black guerrillas from carrying out their vow to sabotage the elections, the first in which blacks here have been allowed to vote in 90 years of white rule.

The black nationalists of the Patriotic Front, which has been fighting the Salisbury regime for six years from bases in neighboring black countries, opposes the elections because whites are promised continued control of the militar and judiciary and 28 seats in th 100-member parliament.

The Rhodesian military, con firming last night's raid in Zambia said that attacks were "carried ou on a large complex of terroris camps. . . 66 miles west of Solwe in Zambia. Close to the terroris camps is the Meheba refugee camp which was not affected."

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda disputed the Rhodesia communique, saying that many o the victims were refugees.

The government confirmation o new detentions of alleged guerril supporters came after Kayis Ndiweni, leader of the United N tional Federal Party, reported th police had arrested more than persons in a raid Tuesday Bulawayo, Rhodesia's second lar est city.

Mr. Ndiweni, whose party is o of five participating in next week elections, said that "their arre come at a time when we shou demonstrate that freedom of e pression can be exercised befo and during the general election He said that "we have reason to b lieve that most of the people co cerned [arrested] were supporti our idea of freedom, based on t federal system of government."

Declining to specify how ma people had been arrested, the go ernment said that only known su porters of black guerrillas we detained. It also announced that 2 more persons had been killed in t past 24 hours.

A communique said that th dead included a 26-year-old whi mother of two and a black civilia both allegedly murdered by insu gents. It said that the other victi were 15 guerrillas, nine "terror collaborators," and one securi force member.

Since the guerrilla war began late 1972, security forces have re ported killing 7,421 terrorists, whi losing 772 of their own men. A least 3,401 civilians, including 4 whites, have died, according to th government.

South Africa Claims Spying

(Continued from Page 1)

reveal that the embassy aircraft was engaged in a systematic program of photography of vast areas of South Africa, including some of our most sensitive installations."

Mr. Botha said that the privilege by the embassy to use the aircraft had been summarily terminated and that it was to be removed from the country once South African technicians were sure "all photographic equipment has been removed." He said that the government did not want the airplane taking pictures on its outward flight.

Earlier this week, the South African ambassadors to the United States and the United Nations were suddenly called home for "consultations." Last week, Foreign Minister Botha made an appearance in Parliament to accuse opposition leader Colin Eglin of revealing secret information in a telephone call to a U.S. diplomat at the UN.

He said Mr. Eglin called Donald McHenry, a top diplomat attached to the U.S. Mission, after he had recently briefed South African legislators on current negotiations about the future of the South African-administered territory of Namibia, also called South-West Africa.

He accused Mr. Eglin of revealing secrets to "enemies of South Africa." Mr. Eglin, in turn, said he talked with Mr. McHenry but denied revealing secrets.

Soviet Aircraft Carrier Sailing in Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP) — The Soviet Navy has sent an aircraft carrier into the Indian Ocean for the first time, Pentagon sources reported yesterday.

The 40,000-ton Minsk, considered one of the world's most heavily armed warships, is accompanied by two guided missile cruisers and the Ivan Rogov, the biggest amphibious warfare ship built by the Soviet Union.

Sources said that the Minsk force rounded the Cape of Good Hope within the last few days, after a voyage along the West African coast, and then headed into the Indian Ocean.

President Carter strengthened U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean-Arabian Sea area last month, dispatching the 80,000-ton carrier Constellation and several escorting warships there.

Growing instability in the Gulf area has increased U.S.-Soviet competition in the region. Oil tankers must travel through the Indian Ocean on their way between the Gulf and the United States, Western Europe or Japan.

Pentagon officials said that they believe the Minsk, one of two Soviet aircraft carriers, eventually will join the Soviet Pacific fleet based at Vladivostok.

The Minsk's sister ship, the Kiev, is now in the northern Atlantic, where it has been taking part in monthlong spring maneuvers involving at least 24 Soviet surface ships and an undisclosed number of submarines.

The Soviet Navy normally conducts spring exercises, but some U.S. Navy officials said yesterday that this year's maneuvers were more extensive than normally anticipated. The Russians concentrated this year on anti-submarine techniques, a phase of naval warfare in which they are said to trail the U.S. Navy.

Port Call Possible

Before the Minsk sails into the Pacific, Pentagon officials said, the carrier and its escorts might operate for a time in the Indian Ocean and possibly make their presence known with a port call in some friendly country such as Mozambique.

The addition of the Minsk and its accompanying ships increases the Soviet naval force in the Indian Ocean area at least temporarily to about 24 vessels. The U.S. Navy, which has maintained a naval force in the Indian Ocean-Arabian Sea area since November, now has about 11 ships there.

The Constellation's power rests in its approximately 80 F-14 fighters and A-7 and A-6 bombers. The Minsk and Kiev are armed with an array of weapons far more versatile than those on U.S. carriers, including long-range anti-ship missiles. The Soviet carriers are also mother ships for Yak jets that can take off and land vertically.

Blaze Revealed At India A-Plant

NEW DELHI, April 12 (AP) — A fire broke out last month in a section of the nuclear fuel complex in Hyderabad in southern India, an official disclosed yesterday.

The fire was accidental and no sabotage was involved, Sher Singh, minister of state for atomic energy, told Parliament.

He said that it had caused $250,000 in damage to the plant but gave no further details. He did not say whether any employees at the plant were injured. The plant processes uranium concentrate and also makes the final fuel for natural uranium power plants.

Thailand Charges Refugee Captain

SAMUT PRAKARN, Thailand, April 12 (AP) — The captain of a Thai freighter that brought a group of 517 Vietnamese refugees into Thailand Tuesday has been charged with assisting the illegal entry of aliens into the country.

Immigration officials said today that they were looking for the captain, who was said to have told them that the freighter Kua Koon rescued the refugees on the high seas on humanitarian grounds.

The officials said the refugees, most of them women and children, would have to remain on board until orders were received from the Interior Ministry.

Carter Names Commission to Probe Nuclear Mishap

(Continued from Page 1)

of the commission, Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., chairman of the Senate subcommittee on nuclear regulation, said that it "can provide valuable material for Congress to review, but Congress has to and will conduct its own investigation." Sen. Hart has introduced a resolution providing for such an inquiry.

In addition, Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., has announced plans for hearings on the entire question of nuclear energy, including the handling of high-level radioactive waste, nuclear proliferation and the dangers of low-level radiation.

Meanwhile, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission agreed yesterday to turn over transcripts of its closed meetings on the accident to the House subcommittee on government operations, which has threatened to subpoena them.

The NRC said in a statement that it expected to advise the utility company operators of so-called pressurized-water reactors of additional measures the NRC would require to help prevent accidents. The NRC did not say what the actions would be but said that its staff "is not contemplating any new reactor shutdowns at this time."

Of the 72 operable reactors in the United States, 43 are of the pressurized-water type, 28 are of the boiling-water design and one is gas-cooled. However, one of the 43 pressurized-water reactors has been shut for several years.

Among other members of the presidential commission are Gov. Bruce Babbitt of Arizona; Paul Marks, vice president for health sciences of Columbia University; Cora Marett, associate professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin; Lloyd McBride, international president of the United Steelworkers of America; Harry McPherson Jr., a Washington lawyer who was a special counsel to President Lyndon Johnson, and Ann Trunk, a Middletown, Pa., housewife, who is active in civic affairs there.

UN Denies Report Of Aide's Death

NAIROBI, April 12 (AP) — A United Nations official and his wife reported killed in the Tanzanian capture of Kampala are alive and safe, a UN official said here yesterday.

Officials of the French Embassy in Kampala, who were among those who had reported the deaths of Gert Kallwas and his wife, of West Germany, said today that two bodies found beside a rocketed automobile had been identified mistakenly.

The bodies of two whites were found beside a car near a golf course in Kampala. The vehicle was believed hit by fire from Tanzanian invaders trying to stop fleeing Ugandan troops Tuesday night.

South Carolina Bars Waste

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP) — South Carolina yesterday refused to let radioactive waste from Three Mile Island be trucked to a dump inside its borders.

Heward Shealy, of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, ordered two trucks carrying Three Mile Island waste back toward Pennsylvania when one was in North Carolina and the other in Virginia. They were en route from the site near Harrisburg, Pa., to a burial place in Barnwell, S.C.

"We take a lot of [nuclear] waste down here, but we don't want t take all of it for the whol country," Mr. Shealy said. "I don think our citizens are interested i having to take all the dangerou stuff from Three Mile Island."

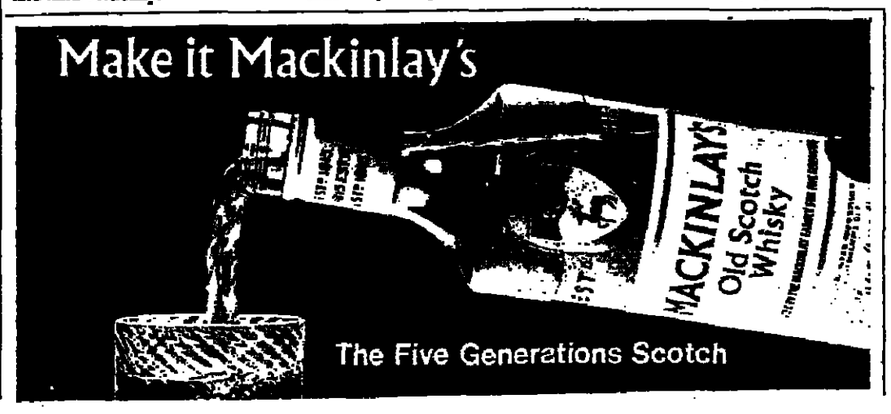
Meanwhile, nuclear commissio officials said both reactors o Three Mile Island, and not just th one where the accident occurre two weeks ago, will be shut indefi nitely while the incident is bein investigated.

Two GIs Shot In Turkish City

ISTANBUL, April 12 (AP) — U.S. serviceman was killed and a other critically wounded when sh by gunmen firing from a car in suburb of Izmir, on the Aegea coast, local sources said today.

The sources identified the slai serviceman as Clay Pool, a staf sergeant attached to the Tusk (Turkish-U.S. Logistics) wing o the North Atlantic Treaty Organ zation headquarters in Izmir. Th other soldier was identified as Jef frey Vail, also assigned to th NATO facility.

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Denies Funds for Campaign

Billy Carter Acknowledges 'Momentary' Loan Delays

By Nicholas Horrock

LONG BEACH, Calif., April 12 (NYT) — Billy Carter said yesterday that although there might have been momentary delays in notifying the bank about peanut collateral movements, the Carter family business was not behind in its loan payments in 1975 and 1976 and that "not a dime" of the loan money was diverted to his brother's presidential campaign.

In the first detailed interview granted since he entered an alcohol treatment program at the naval hospital here, the president's younger brother sharply countered news reports that suggested he had conspired with a warehouse employee to send false and misleading reports to the National Bank of Georgia, which loaned the Carter business almost $7 million between 1975 and 1977.

The Justice Department last month appointed a special counsel, Paul Curran of New York, to conduct a broad investigation of the loans to the business in which President Carter owns 62 percent.

Ground Rules

Billy Carter set two ground rules for his interview with The New York Times: He would not discuss the alcohol-abuse rehabilitation program he is in and he would not answer questions on the second period of the Carter warehouse loans from September, 1976, through the summer of 1977.

Mr. Carter said that the records for this time period were under the control of Charles Kirbo, trustee of President Carter's personal finances, and that he could not competently deal with those issues because he did not direct the warehouse operation after Jan. 19, 1977.

Mr. Carter said that he did not take the Fifth Amendment before a U.S. grand jury in Atlanta last October (which would mean he had *not declined to answer questions* on the ground that the answers would incriminate him), but he said that he had refused to answer questions about early 1977 because he was not in control of the records for that time.

He made a blanket assertion for his entire association with the family warehouse business: "If I've done anything illegal, I definitely don't know about it. I guess they all say this, but if I went to prison you'd know I was innocent."

Billy Carter made these points:

- It was he who negotiated the lines of credit from the National Bank of Georgia through Bert Lance, who was at that time its chief executive. He said that several Georgia banks had wanted to finance the Carter family business expansion in 1975, but that the NBG offered both a good deal and the confidence of dealing with someone. Mr. Lance, who was a friend.
- That President Carter had no direct involvement in the loans or administering the warehouse operation during 1975 and 1976.
- That neither his brother nor any member of the campaign asked him to direct money to any campaign expense, and he made no payments that he believed may have indirectly entered the campaign.
- That "no peanuts that didn't exist were ever used as collateral for a loan and no peanuts were ever borrowed on twice at the same time." He confirmed, as have other peanut experts, that peanuts may be used as collateral for separate transactions at various stages of processing.
- That it was clear to him from the beginning that the NBG had little expertise in administering a commodity loan and that records on the bank end of the transaction might be confused. But he asserted that he never asked a bank official to hold his checks to avoid overdrafts or to alter bank records.

Mr. Carter said that by 1975 he had become convinced that for the Carter warehouse to continue to operate profitably it needed the capability to shell and process peanuts. He said he arranged for a construction loan and a commodity loan with Mr. Lance, but that the actual details of the loan were worked out by John Strickler, the vice president of NBG.

He said that shortly after the loans were granted, Mr. Strickler became ill with a peptic ulcer and the actual day-to-day supervision of the bank was turned over to Robert Flynt, a young loan officer. He said that the bank and Mr. Flynt had little experience in such loans (the Carter warehouse loan was its first venture in financing peanut commodities) and that he arranged for Obie Jones, an official of what was then called the New York Terminal Co. (now the Collateral Control Corp.) to help the bank work out the details of the loan administration.

Under the terms of the loan agreement, he said, he would purchase raw peanuts from farmers that would be financed by his line of credit from the NBG. Once the raw peanuts were in his warehouse the bank would receive a warehouse receipt from a bonded employee of New York Terminal Co. at the warehouse that certified the collateral was in order.

He said he was allowed to move up to $200,000 worth of peanuts through the sheller at one time without paying for them, but that once the peanuts had been shelled, bagged and certified by the government the first loan had to be paid. He said, however, that the peanuts could be refinanced in the shelled form before shipment to a customer. Once the peanuts had been sold and invoiced to a candy company or peanut butter firm that was going to purchase them, he said, *that loan also had to be paid.*

But he said he could obtain additional financing through the line of credit, using the invoices — that is, his accounts receivable — as collateral. He said there were some delays in receiving payments from his customers.

It was because of these delays in the first year of the loan, he said, that Mr. Lance suggested he consider using a "factor," a company to finance his accounts receivable and collect from his customers. The firm that Mr. Lance suggested was the Walter Heller Co., an international loan factoring agent.

He said that Mr. Lance agreed to lower the NBG interest rate and that between that and the saving of one salary on a warehouse employee he felt the use of the factor could be profitable.

Rejects Allegations

Mr. Carter reviewed allegations attributed to Jimmy Hayes that were published in The Washington Post (IHT, March 12) and a quite different set of statements that Mr. Hayes made to The Times and other news agencies (IHT, March 14). He firmly rejected the suggestion in The Post story that he had induced or conspired with Mr. Hayes to hide a $500,000 deficit in the warehouse bank payment.

He said that he hired Mr. Hayes, an experienced bonded warehouseman, in the summer of 1975 to be the New York Terminal's bonded warehouse agent in his business. He said that he and his wife had served in similar positions for 10 years and that it was common practice for the owner of the warehouse to pay the New York Terminal employee overtime and other additional wages. The New York Times independently confirmed that this is a common practice.

Although he declined to comment publicly on Mr. Hayes' personal finances or his employee record, he confirmed that he did arrange for a loan for Mr. Hayes and helped him find a home in Plains.



Associated Press

A huge tornado moves toward Wichita Falls, Texas, on Tuesday near dusk. At least 60 persons were killed and more than 800 injured in Texas and Oklahoma by twisters. Millions of dollars of damage to property was caused by the wind storms.

Oklahoma, Texas Begin Cleanup After Tornadoes as Deaths Reach 60

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, April 12 (AP) — Emergency crews strung power lifelines to splintered neighborhoods in this north Texas city and three other towns hit by tornadoes that killed at least 60 persons and injured more than 800 others.

Texas Gov. William Clements flew over the area yesterday to survey the damage left by Tuesday's twisters and said that the cost to rebuild would run between $200 million and $300 million.

The Department of Public Safety reported that 44 bodies had been found in Wichita Falls by noon, 12 in Vernon and one in Harrold, a few miles to the west. Across the Red River in Lawton, Okla., three more were counted dead.

As the cleanup was under way along the Texas-Oklahoma border, several other tornadoes struck in Arkansas, injuring at least 26 persons in the Polk County communities of Grannis and Wickes.

The Red Cross said that 21 mobile homes were destroyed and 15 others were damaged when a twister hit Grannis in the western part of the state.

Other tornadoes swept through rural areas of Washington County, Conway County, Stone County and Van Buren County.

The south Arkansas town of Hamburg was hit by its second tornado in four days. Buildings were damaged, but there were no reports of injuries. A tornado Sunday caused more than $1 million in damage and injured 17 persons.

At least two persons were injured at Cabool in southwestern Missouri as a tornado damaged an airport and blew a tractor-trailer rig off a road.

In this city of 96,000, Mayor Kenneth Hill said that the victims were "just piled up out there. We know there's got to be more bodies out there. I wouldn't be surprised if we had 100 dead in the final count."

With reports of scattered looting despite patrols by National Guardsmen, the mayor imposed a 9 p.m. curfew. "I was shocked," Gov. Clements said after his helicopter flight. "Those homes are not damaged. They are gone. The damages will be high. No doubt about it. We should prepare for the worst.

"It is a devastated area. We have a very serious fire hazard here in the sense there is no water." Other problems facing the crippled city were lack of electricity, disabled sewer plants and a shortage of drinking water. The governor said he would ask for U.S. aid.

Wartime 'Pandemonium' Cited

Pentagon Urged to Reduce Military Families in Europe

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP) — The Defense Department must reduce the number of U.S. military dependents in Europe to avoid pandemonium that would occur if war broke out, Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., said yesterday.

Sen. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and of the Appropriations subcommittee on defense, is a leader of a congressional group that has clashed with Pentagon civilian leaders in a new drive to cut the number of wives and children living with servicemen in West Germany.

"We've got to phase it down to manageable proportions," said Sen. Stennis. "It is intolerable" to have so many dependents in West Germany that they would interfere with military movements during wartime, he said.

Pentagon civilians counter that the promise of an overseas assignment, with family, is an essential lure for attracting volunteers into the military. But many commanders in Europe think that West Germany is already overloaded with dependents, and that many of them are disillusioned because they cannot find decent housing or afford the high cost of living.

Gen. Alexander Haig, supreme allied commander in Europe, told an armed services subcommittee last week that sending more dependents to Europe — as the Pentagon now plans to do — would make a bad situation worse.

The Pentagon estimates that 371,400 spouses and children of service personnel live overseas, and that 294,000 of them are in Europe, mainly in West Germany. Ten years ago, 228,425 dependents were in Western Europe at a time when military pay was considerably lower and many dependents had to pay their own way overseas. "This thing has just grown and grown," Sen. Stennis complained.

Starting last October, the Pentagon made it easier for dependents to go overseas by agreeing to pay the travel and moving expenses of the dependents of all serviceman, rather than of just those in senior ranks, as was previously the case. Almost half of today's enlisted force is married, compared with only a third in 1954.

Fearing that that additional travel money would further overload overseas bases with dependents, Congress tried last year to reverse the trend by limiting the Pentagon to a total of 350,000 overseas dependents. But the services found that they had more than 350,000 dependents overseas at the time the law was passed.

Robert Pirie, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, has suggested to the Senate that one way around the ceiling problem would be to count only those dependents who had gone overseas at government expense, and not those who went on their own. But many European commanders contend the argument over arithmetic misses the point.

Life is so miserable for thousands of dependents, these commanders are telling Congress, that the Pentagon should scrap the idea of sending even more of them to countries like West Germany, and that it should send soldiers without their families for 18 months — rather than the normal three years. (Soldiers were sent to Vietnam for 12 months without families.)

But Pentagon civilians fear that such a move would lower the morale of the troops, and would cost millions of dollars in moving expenses.

The military dependents are stepping up their correspondence to congressional offices to spotlight the difficulties of living in West Germany. Wrote one army wife to the Armed Services Committee: "I wonder if anyone has considered the traffic jams" that would occur during an attack on West Germany.

But Carter Hails Accord as Victory

Pay Guidelines Stretched to Fit Teamster Demands

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, April 12 — After President Carter yesterday hailed the tentative Teamsters union contract as a victory for his anti-inflation campaign, administration officials acknowledged that the wage guideline was stretched three times to be sure the settlement would fit within it.

The practical effect may be to blur Mr. Carter's general 7-percent wage-increase guideline and establish a new figure of 9 percent or 10 percent as acceptable to the administration.

The White House blessing for the three-year agreement came amid a dispute over the price of the wage-benefit increases negotiated for 300,000 Teamsters.

Mr. Carter said that the gains in the new contract were substantially less than those provided in the Teamsters 1976 settlement. Union President Frank Fitzsimmons immediately disputed Mr. Carter on that point, claiming that the new pact was worth 30 percent more than the existing agreement.

The settlement has great importance for the success of the government's anti-inflation drive because it tends to set a pattern for the rubber, electrical, meat-packing and auto industry negotiations coming in the next six months.

The president appealed to union leaders to limit wage and benefit increases to 7 percent a year — or 22.5 percent compounded over three years — when he launched his anti-inflation program in October.

Administration officials said yesterday that the Teamster agreement added up to 27 percent, assuming a 6-percent inflation rate between now and 1982. But they insisted that it still complied with the president's pay standard because 4.5 percent worth of wages and benefits were excluded under the revised guidelines, changed primarily to meet the Teamster bargaining needs.

"They're trying to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," an administration source said privately. "It would have been better to admit that the Teamsters punctured the guidelines a little and go on to other things."

Administration officials, however, gave the following account of guideline revisions that allowed a 27-percent increase to fit under a 22.5-percent ceiling:

- Maintenance of benefits. In December, just as bargaining began, the White House Council on Wage and Price Stability ruled that only part of the costs of maintaining existing health and pension benefits would be counted in assessing compliance with the guidelines. In the Teamster case, this was worth 2.3 percent over three years.
- Cost-of-living increases. In an unpublicized ruling, made 72 hours before the Teamster contract expired, the council said that it would exempt a 21-cent hourly cost-of-living increase from its guideline calculations. This allowed an additional 1.7-percent increase outside the anti-inflation restraints.
- Retired workers. In another unannounced revision of the guidelines, the White House allowed the settlement to include a 0.4-percent increase in pensions for retired Teamsters without counting it against the 7 percent ceiling.

Finally, the Teamsters managed to stay within the revised guidelines by postponing another cost-of-living increase to the first day after their contract expires in 1982, lowering the package cost by almost 2 percent as far as the White House is concerned.

The method of applying price tags to labor contracts brought talk of "guideline math" and "new math" and "funny estimating" at a briefing by administration officials.

Optimistic Estimate

The White House also lowered the price tag on the package by making an optimistic estimate that the inflation rate, running at double-digit levels now, would fall to an average 6 percent over the next three years.

Assuming a more realistic 8-percent inflation rate would bring the increased cost of the contract to 30 percent. An 8.5-percent inflation figure — assumed by Trucking Management, Inc., on behalf of the industry — would raise the price tag to 31.5 percent.

Mr. Carter did not mention the expanded guidelines or the controversy over predicting future inflation in his statement on the settlement. "I commend the parties for the responsibility they have shown in making a very important contribution to controlling inflation," he said.

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Passover Rites In Moscow Draw A Large Group

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP) — Almost 1,000 Jews, the largest group in recent years, packed into Moscow's Central Synagogue yesterday for an officially approved religious service at the start of the Passover holiday.

Jewish sources said that this year, many of the younger and more activist leaders of the community chose to attend the service in *addition to the more traditional* older group.

There were no reports of any incidents outside the temple. More than a dozen U.S. tourists here joined the Moscow Jews inside the synagogue, where only 500 gathered in 1977.

In recent years, the synagogue service had been boycotted by leaders of the Jewish activist community. They called the synagogue "a sham" used only for propaganda purposes by Soviet officials.

Less Harsh for Iranians

U.S. Cracks Down on Foreign Students

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, April 12 — Leonel Castillo, commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, announced yesterday that he has ordered a crackdown on foreign students, including spot checks of individuals and schools to see if they are breaking any laws.

However, it has been learned that in an unpublicized earlier directive, Mr. Castillo called for some special consideration to be given Iranian students in the United States because of the revolution in their homeland.

It was rioting by Iranian students in Beverly Hills, Calif., on Jan. 2 and an angry reaction by Attorney General Griffin Bell that brought to light lax enforcement of immigration laws and regulations regarding foreign students.

Under Mr. Castillo's orders, which took effect April 1, immigration field offices each month are selecting at random 1 percent of the student names in their files and are asking colleges to supply written confirmation that the students actually are attending and maintaining a full course of study.

Violations Noted

Mr. Castillo ordered the field offices to institute proceedings against any foreign students found to be in substantive violation of the terms of their admission to the United States." He said such violations would include working without permission from the Immigration Service, failing to attend school full time and failure to leave the country after completing studies.

During the Beverly Hills riots, it was found that one of the leaders of that demonstration who claimed to be attending the University of Maryland was not registered at any of that institution's branches.

Mr. Castillo's directive said that students who contend that they cannot pay tuition and thus are unable to attend school will not be allowed to work full time to raise funds and will be required to leave the country.

"Except in special circumstances, no permission to work will be granted to students who are in violation of their immigration status," he said.

However, in a March 1 telegram *to all the agency's regional offices*, Mr. Castillo said: ". . . in recognition of the currently unsettled conditions in Iran which may make impossible the continued availability of adequate funds from that country, you shall give priority to adjudicating applications by Iranian students for permission to accept part-time employment" in accordance with federal regulations.

In the same telegram, Mr. Castillo ordered that "sympathetic consideration shall be given applications for extensions to stay filed by B-1 [business] and B-2 [pleasure] nonimmigrants from Iran provided they can demonstrate they have financial support adequate to maintain themselves in the United States without engaging in domestic employment."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, April 13, 1979 *

Three Mile Island: Postmortem

At last, federal officials have declared the crisis at Three Mile Island over. The reactor must still be eased to a complete shutdown, and it will be months before radioactivity has subsided enough to permit inspection of its damaged core. But the worst nuclear power accident in the United States has finally been brought under control. How should a perplexed nation react to this hair-raising event? Plunge ahead bravely with more nuclear power? Impose yet another layer of safety reviews on this heavily regulated industry? Refuse to license any more nuclear plants? Junk the plants now operating?

* * *

This accident, in one of the nation's newest nuclear plants — equipped as it was with the latest fail-safe devices and subjected to the most stringent safety reviews — surprised and frightened the experts. No one had predicted that under these conditions of stress a hydrogen bubble would form in the reactor, threatening an explosion or a meltdown that would spread radioactive debris into the countryside. That "new twist," as one official described it, did more to undermine confidence in nuclear safety than all the anti-nuclear demonstrations that have ever been held. How many other such surprises lie ahead?

This page has viewed nuclear energy in a spirit of technological optimism. We have endorsed it as a useful addition to the nation's energy supply and assumed that its numerous problems, such as reactor safety, disposal of radioactive wastes and decommissioning of radioactive plants, would prove manageable. Three Mile Island has made us less confident — not ready to abandon nuclear power but certainly less willing to trust the experts to make everything right.

* * *

The most pressing immediate need is for a better understanding of what happened and why. At this point it's not clear whether Three Mile Island was almost a disaster or just a bad scare. To put the best face on things, this "worst" accident in the industry's history caused no measurable health or property damage beyond the plant itself. Radioactive gases were vented into the atmosphere, radioactive liquid was pumped into the Susquehanna River and radioactive iodine was detected in milk. But the concentrations were so low that federal health officials say not a single cancer will result.

Did the plant even come close to a major radioactive release through explosion or meltdown? That will not be known until the core can be inspected and all postmortems are complete.

But it is already clear that there have been major lapses in the supposedly meticulous design, operation and regulation of nuclear plants. The utility violated safety rules by operating the reactor while some cooling water lines were out of service. Relief valves failed to close properly. Operators misinterpreted their gauges and cut off the emergency core cooling system that could have controlled the problem quickly. The reactor, incredibly, was designed without a gauge to measure the level of coolant in the core. A poorly designed containment vessel allowed radioactive water to escape. And federal regulators failed to compel the utility to correct defects that had shown up well before the plant started full-scale operation. Such lapses, obviously, cannot be allowed to recur.

* * *

What of the future of nuclear power? President Carter says there is no way to "abandon" it in the foreseeable future. That is not literally true. Nuclear plants currently supply 12.5 percent of the nation's electricity, a large but not irreplaceable amount. Some states are heavily dependent on nuclear power. But if the plants were deemed an imminent hazard to vast numbers of people, they could be closed. It would be very costly, but not impossible.

The problem, of course, is that the alternatives are unattractive. Coal kills people through air pollution and mining accidents. Oil is expensive — and must be imported from unstable sources of supply. And some experts fear that wider use of fossil fuels could trigger climatic changes more devastating than any conceivable nuclear accident. Conservation is the cleanest, cheapest alternative, but the nation has shown no desire to make do with less. The ambivalence of the public is obvious in the latest New York Times-CBS news poll. Many people said they disapproved of building more nuclear plants, but when asked if they would rather pay higher prices for foreign oil, nuclear power won, 2 to 1.

No energy source is without risk. Nuclear plants have had a remarkable safety record so far. They can be made still safer. Federal regulators are already ordering measures to prevent breakdowns at other plants, and members of Congress are sensibly proposing that federal emergency teams take over the management of any plant in crisis. More attention also needs to be paid to mitigating the consequences of a bad accident — through well-prepared evacuation plans, for example, and stockpiling of medicines.

* * *

But no sound judgment can yet be made on the more basic question of whether to expand — or even continue with — nuclear energy. That must, at a minimum, await the report of the investigative commission the president has just appointed, not to mention the proliferation of congressional and regulatory inquiries already trying to analyze what went wrong at Three Mile Island. The accident has not yet flashed a red stop light, but the yellow caution light is clearly on.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Farewell to the Arms Deal

The Iranian revolution has now saved the United States from a dangerous fit of indecision, from which it was unable to save itself. The United States had been supplying Iran with a steadily increasing flow of the most advanced and powerful weapons. Successive administrations saw the risks in those sales but, once having begun them, no one in Washington could find a way to turn them off. Now the new Iranian government has taken matters into its own hands. After canceling most of its arms orders in February, it called off the rest this week. Whatever the economic costs and penalties, Iran's revolutionary government has done the United States a very good turn.

* * *

The United States was selling the Iranians the latest of its fighter aircraft, armed and extremely sophisticated missiles. It was selling military electronics, destroyers, submarines — anything at all, short of nuclear weapons. The original idea was to provide the Iranians with enough modern armament to increase the stability of the Gulf region. But a few months after President Nixon made the offer, the price of oil shot upward and the shah suddenly had the money to buy almost anything he pleased. Ironically, his inordinate outlays for arms were one cause of the revolution that has now brought the region into greater instability than ever.

There were many unpleasant implications in the tremendous accumulations of these weapons in Iran. As the deliveries accelerated, it got harder to see just what the shah proposed to use them for — and against whom. Iran received the help of large numbers of U.S. technicians and advisers to keep this equipment in operation. That raised the haunting possibility that the shah might fling his forces recklessly into war, forcing on the United States the choice of either supporting him totally with the advisers or destroying him by withdrawing them.

* * *

That possibility has now vanished. All of the U.S. technicians are out of Iran, and all deliveries have stopped. Some shipments of spare parts may be started again in the future, but no more planes are to be sent over. There is even talk that the Iranians may ask the United States to buy back the F-14 fighters. It's true that some canceled orders will be placed with other Middle Eastern countries. By abrogating its purchase of the very advanced F-16 fighters, Iran will have speeded up delivery to the next customer in line — which is Israel. But sales to countries like Israel and Egypt can be expected to contribute to keeping the peace. That argument was getting very difficult to make in behalf of the shah, with his swelling and unfocused ambitions.

* * *

The lesson of the episode is that an ill-considered program of arms sales can get out of control very quickly. The United States has now been rescued from a dangerous commitment, but only by a revolution that — like everything else in this story — it failed to foresee. It wasn't wise diplomacy that resolved the dilemma of the shah's U.S. armaments, and it wasn't strong leadership. It was mere good luck.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

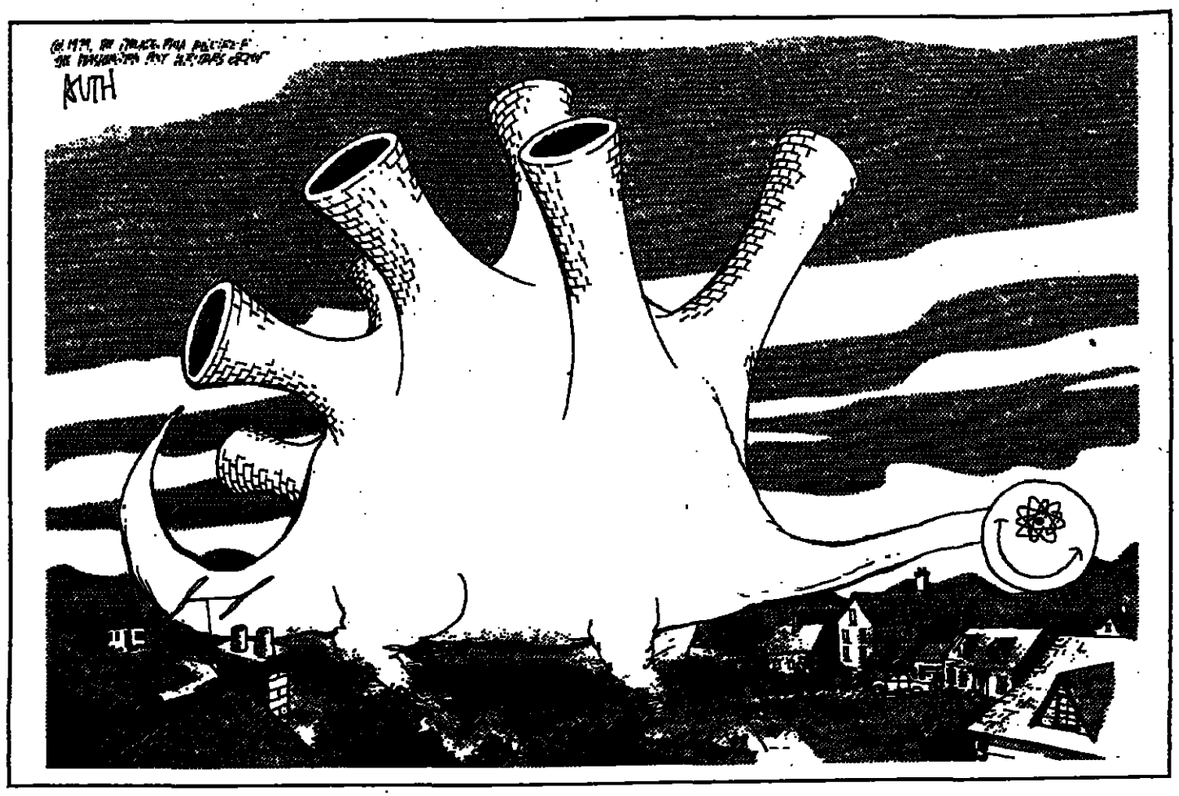
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 13, 1904

BARCELONA — An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to assassinate Mr. Maura, the Prime Minister. He was returning to the Palace from a funeral service for the late Queen Isabella. During the drive, a young man, probably 25 years old, leaped on to the carriage step and attempted to stab him, but slipped in the act. Mr. Maura continued on, having received a slight wound. It is believed the assassin is an Anarchist. Last night, vast crowds gathered around the offices of various anti-government newspapers and began hooting. Business offices are closed today.

Fifty Years Ago
April 13, 1929

LONDON — The hand that once rocked the Moslem world is now scrubbing floors and making beds at the Cattewater station of the Royal Air Force at Plymouth. For Aircraftsman Shaw, once known as Lawrence of Arabia, the obscurity he seeks is hard to find. He was recognized by his stature — but 5 feet 3 inches — and his Oxford accent. Lawrence has acquired a high-powered motorcycle, which he rides frequently to escape interviewers and autograph hunters. Outside of working hours, Lawrence putters with the motorcylce, and takes trips on it or studies philosophy.



Arms for Yemen, Qualms for the U.S.

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK — President Carter announced his decision on March 7 to sell Yemen $390 million worth of arms. Since this consignement includes sophisticated weaponry, he also announced that the arms would have an appropriate escort of U.S. military advisers. Whatever the merits of the Yemen policy, the mode of making it raises serious questions.

For Mr. Carter, in sending arms and advisers to Yemen, did something no president had ever done before. He invoked a waiver provision of the Arms Export Control Act that permits the president to bypass Congress on arms sales if "an emergency exists which requires such sale in the national security interests of the United States." The Arms Export Control Act requires that arms sales amounting to $7 million or more ordinarily be laid before Congress for 30 days, during which Congress can consider and, if it so desires, disapprove the proposed sale.

Obvious

The point of the requirement is obvious: It is to prevent presidents from making major commitments of arms, advisers and prestige abroad without review by Congress. The point of the waiver provision is obvious too: It is to give presidents, should an authentic and dire emergency threaten national security, authority to act at once.

Did Southern Yemen's attack on Yemen constitute, as Mr. Carter's action implies, a grave and urgent threat to the safety of the United States? The day before Mr. Carter declared the existence of the emergency, the Arab League called for a cease-fire and negotiations. The cease-fire took effect shortly afterward. The negotiations soon resulted in agreement by the leaders of Yemen and Southern Yemen to unite their two countries. Whatever that agreement may mean, which may not be much, and however long the cease-fire lasts, which may not be long, these developments cast doubt on the administration's claim that the United States was faced with so immediate a threat to national security that there was no alternative to unilateral presidential action.

A look at the arms-sale package reinforces this doubt. The president could have sold Yemen weapons it could have used to meet its immediate emergency — grenade launchers, anti-tank missiles, ammunition — without going to Congress, because the amount involved would not have broken the $7 million barrier. The expensive weapons in the package, such as 12 F-5E aircraft and 64 M-60 tanks, would have been useless in the alleged emergency because Yemen, not a notably advanced country, lacks the personnel to operate such equipment. That is why U.S. advisers must go along. A delay of 30 days to allow Congress to ponder the wisdom of sending advisers into a war zone would have made no difference to the fighting, which of course has come to an end anyway.

Hardly Desperate

In addition, Yemen has three times as large a population as Southern Yemen. It has arms supplied, ironically, in an earlier spin of the dial, by the Soviet Union (which raises the interesting question as to whom our F-5E aircraft and M-60 tanks may be used against in the future). Yemen's condition could hardly have been so desperate as the presidential invocation of the emergency implied, unless its people were less concerned than we are about defending their own country.

The emergency was patently spurious. Even if it had not been, would the "loss" of Yemen so vitally threaten U.S. safety as to leave no time to seek the support of Congress? If Mr. Carter's interpretation of the Act prevails, it is hard to see how that act will restrain presidents from making unilateral commitments of arms, advisers and prestige wherever the four winds blow. And what will happen, U.S. arms, advisers and prestige having been thus commited, if "our" side begins to lose? Congress, having accepted the commitment, will find it far more difficult to prevent deeper involvement further on down the road.

On March 15, Rep. Leon Panetta, D-Calif., introduced a concurrent resolution protesting Mr. Carter's use of the waiver authority. "This action," he said, "denies to the Congress an opportunity to examine all relevant facts in the Yemen war and determine whether making this kind of major new commitment to North Yemen is in the best interests of the nation."

Security Policy

In the Senate, George McGovern, D-S.D., observed that the point of the Arms Export Control Act was to prohibit "unexamined major commitments instituted solely by presidential discretion." Sending arms and advisers to Yemen, he said, was plainly one element in the development of a new policy in the Middle East. "The president's waiver was significant not because some weapons were shipped out but because a new security policy, with new American commitments and risks, was being created without any serious congressional review of its scope, character or problems."

No doubt Mr. Carter, on the defensive because of miscalculations in Iran and troubles in Afghanistan and elsewhere, hoped to strengthen himself at home by showing how macho he was prepared to be in Yemen. But, in the longer run, the initiation of military commitments on his own say-so is not to his own best interests, for the requirement that Congress pass on large arms sales is surely to the advantage of presidents.

A year ago, Sen. McGovern pointed out to the Senate that, had that requirement not existed, Mr. Carter's arms-sale package to Saudi Arabia and Israel "would have been carried out by the executive branch unilaterally, and virtually every senator would have been tempted to stand up on this floor and assail the president of the United States, knowing the deal was going to go through anyway. But when we had to face the hard decision of voting yes or no and take the responsibility for the interest of the United States in this sale, it was quite a different result. By a vote of 54 to 44, a clear majority of the U.S. Senate said, in effect, to the world, we uphold the hands of the president. So I think we did an enormous service by sharing the responsibility of that very agonizing and difficult decision with the president."

Misuse

The idea of committing the United States to the defense of Yemen may or may not be sensible. In either case, the policy would benefit from serious national debate. And it is essential now for Congress to declare Mr. Carter's action a misuse of the waiver authority in the Arms Export Control Act; otherwise a dangerous precedent will be established. Wise presidents will regard the requirement of congressional collaboration not as a burden to be evaded but as an opportunity to be embraced in order to give U.S. foreign policy a solid base in understanding and consent.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Albert Schweitzer Professor of the Humanities at the City University of New York, is author, most recently, of "Robert Kennedy and His Times." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

This Year in Jerusalem

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — The air here is always charged with the emotions of history, but there have not been many moments of symbolism as overpowering as this Passover. To celebrate the Exodus from Egypt, 3,200 years ago, at a time when an Israeli state is actually making peace with Egypt . . .

The idea of peace remains strange for many Israelis. Conversations reflect what opinion surveys show: a lingering uncertainty. After all those exhausting months of negotiation, of hopes raised and dashed, the sudden agreement was hard to believe. Then, on the television screen, there was Menachem Begin at the Pyramids, and the Egyptian Army playing Hatikvah.

Misleading

As for carrying the peace process on to the next and central question, the Palestinians, the official rhetoric makes the prospects look gloomy. Begin says there must never be a Palestinian state. And the bristling response from most of the Arab world makes accommodation with the Palestinians seem distant indeed.

But I think the surface manifestations of doubt and difficulty are misleading. Of course there will be no easy way to general peace in the Middle East. But underneath, in Israel, there has been a profound change in attitude — one that makes peace a much more realistic possibility.

Measure it this way. Ten years ago, after the victory in the 1967 war, a number of Israeli intellectuals put forward the theory that true peace could be obtained in return for withdrawal from the occupied territory. They were mocked, charged with softness and fantasy. But their view turned out to be Begin's policy for peace with Egypt.

A year ago, still, two taboos stood in the way of an agreement with Egypt. One was the statement of successive governments that Israel could not return to its 1967 borders. The other was that Israel would never abandon a settlement, in whatever territory it was planted.

Both those taboos were over-ridden in the treaty with Egypt — and by Begin, who had been their fiercest propagator. Despite his deep personal commitment to settlements in the northern Sinai, he agreed to give them up. And U.S. subvention for alternative measures persuaded him to give up a strongly-argued security claim to Sinai airfields and agree to return to the 1967 borders.

A Difference

The West Bank is different, Begin says; the precedents do not apply. Quite plainly he means that. But it is not so easy to call back the logic of a process. And for all the difference in the West Bank's historical and emotional significance, the trade of occupied territory for peace has been established as the pattern.

Most significant of all, in the events of the last few months, has been the legitimizing of Palestinian nationality in Israeli psychology. Only a few years ago an Israeli prime minister, Golda Meir, said there were no "Palestinians." At Camp David, Begin agreed to vindicate their "legitimate rights."

A respected political figure in Israel said the other day that "The essence of Camp David was the institutionalization of the Palestinians." Institutions, he said, "have their own dynamic." One hears similar statements from many informed Israelis nowadays, about the "Palestinian reality" and its "dynamic."

The curious thing is that Begin could have reached an Egyptian settlement without so explicitly legitimizing the interest of the Palestinians. Or so informed accounts of the negotiations say.

Sharon Resigns

Moshe Sharon of the Hebrew University was Begin's adviser on Arab affairs until he resigned two months ago. He was at the Ismailia conference, where the first Begin-Sadat negotiation failed. Sharon says that Sadat would have settled there for the vaguest reference to Palestinian rights to participate in the determination of their own future, but Begin said no.

If there had been agreement between Egypt and Israel at Ismailia, 16 months ago, the United States would not have become so deeply involved in the peace process. The U.S. government, with its stated interest in vindicating Palestinian rights, is now another element urging Israel toward accommodation on the West Bank.

Sharon expressed what I think is a growing Israeli view when he told me: "What the Arabs do on the other side of the border is their business. Let them have one state, 10 states — it's not our business. We should only worry about where the borders are and security, the two things that matter."

There is another body of opinion in Israel, as hardly needs to be said: those who consider the West Bank an integral part of Israel and want to plant settlements on it. No one should underestimate Begin's determination to maintain an Israeli role of some kind in the West Bank. But more and more people in Israel, and among its U.S. supporters, are making the distinction between territory and security.

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Letters

Creed of Bahais

Recent events in Iran have focused the attention of the world's news media on that country and the Bahai faith. The International Herald Tribune was among the first to report on the attacks made against the Bahai minority in Iran (IHT, Dec. 16, 1978).

In the IHT of March 26, an article by Ronald Koven gives a summary of interviews with high Iranian government officials, dealing with the future constitution of Iran. On the religious minorities, it is reported that ". . . there would be no representation for the Bahais, the most hated sect in the country. They said that it is more a political group than a religion."

We would like to bring to the attention of your readers the following points:

The Bahai faith is not a "sect," it is an independent world religion with adherents in virtually every country. The Bahai's represent a cross section of humanity, including almost all nationalities, classes, trades and professions. More than 1,600 ethnic groups and tribes are represented. As a nongovernmental organization, it has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations, as well as with UNICEF.

The Bahai faith is nonpolitical; it does not permit its followers to participate in partisan politics or to accept a political post. Bahais, individually and collectively, are enjoined to obey the laws of their respective states and the authority of the constituted government under which they live.

The Bahais are not seeking to be granted any political positions, as this is contrary to their teachings. They only hope that their true position in Iran and the world will be noted and that the new constitution will recognize their rights as an independent, law-abiding, religious community, extending protection to their holy places and institutions as well as to their personal lives and properties.

PIERRE SPIERCKLE,
Secretary, Bahais of France.
Paris.

Curriculum For Oldest Obsession

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — These days everything somehow reminds everyone of sex, and President Carter's desire to subsidize wood-burning stoves reminds me of sex education. I don't understand subsidies for the world's oldest use of fuel, and I don't understand intense instruction in the world's oldest obsession. At least I didn't understand the latter until I read "Turning Children into Sex Experts," Jacqueline Kasun's essay in the latest issue of The Public Interest.

Kasun, a California academic, agrues that sex education has become a "movement," the focus of which is less biological than political. Its prime movers are mainly psychologists, sociologists, and "health educators" concerned less with the physiology of procreation than with "value clarification." It seems that being a sex educator is like being ambassador to the United Nations: A person eager for the job is apt to be exactly the kind of person who whould be kept far away from it.

Schools are flooding society with young people who cannot read, write or think adequately. But seventh and eighth graders in Kasun's community are learning "the four philosophies of masturbation — traditional, religious, natural, radical." Those who speak of such "philosophies" are, at best, semiliterate, but they are in careers open to their talents: "Sex is too important to glop up with sentiment. . . Masturbation cannot hurt you and it will make you feel more relaxed."

Kasun reports that the curriculum in Ferndale, Calif., suggests that students discuss in class whether they are satisfied with their "size of sex organs." And she says, "The seventh-grader in my city is advised to set for himself a purely 'personal standard of sexual behavior.' No religious views, no community moral standards are to deflect him from his overriding purposes of self-discovery, self-assertion, and self-gratification."

Once upon a time, it was said that sex education would ameliorate the problem of teen-age pregnancy. But reasonable people warned, and some other people hoped, that sex education often would involve teaching that sex is just another occasion for self-absorption, another arena for "self-fulfillment." This would result in more promiscuity (and more abortions, and other signs of "clarified" values).

Recently, a rationale for "sexuality" training has been that it awakens children from the dark U.S. slumber of Puritanism, repression, inhibition, etc. But surely for every child who needs to be "awakened" to sexuality there are 50,000 who need reinforcement against the enveloping sexual vulgarity of popular culture.

In "The Screwtape Letters" of C.S. Lewis, the devil Screwtape, tutoring a young friend in the art of corrupting, explains that "nonsense in the intellect may reinforce corruption in the will." The trick, he says, is first to convince people that Fashion should rule them because Fashion is the Tide of History, and hence "progressive."

Then: "We direct the fashionable outcry of each generation against those vices of which it is least in danger. . . Cruel ages are put on their guard against Sentimentality, feckless and idle ones against Respectability, lecherous ones against Puritanism. . ."

And so, today, society invests hundreds of millions of dollars, and even more student hours, in sex-education classes. Many of them use the sort of materials Kasun cites, such as the article proclaiming that, "We must finish the contemporary sex 'revolution'. . . Our society must strive to sanction and support various forms of intimacy between members of the same sex."

The coarseness of the materials she cites (which I flinch from quoting) is intrinsic to the doctrine the material serves. Political arguments, pushed far enough, are about what kind of creatures we are and what we can become, and the doctrine of the sex-education "movement" is this: Man is a sensing more than a reasoning creature, life is a stream of sensations; the good life is the glandular life.

As Kasun says, "In undertaking to finance and promote a multimillion-dollar program of sex education, the government has entered very heavily into the promotion of a particular world view and the establishment of a chosen ideology, a kind of secular religion."

The sex educators she cites treat sex partly as plumbing and partly as recreation. Theirs is a U.S. triumph: plumbing for hedonists. But they should at least remember C.S. Lewis' warning: You can spoil your enjoyment of the finest mountain view by thinking of it in terms of the mechanics of the retina and the optic nerve.

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Vance, Brown Ask Funding

Congress Urged to Back Aid to Mideast

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown, noting that "while peace is expensive, war is more expensive," urged Congress yesterday to approve the administration's request for $4.8 billion to bolster the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the two Cabinet officials began the administration's campaign for funds to honor commitments made by President Carter to Israel and Egypt during the treaty negotiations.

But while Democratic and Republican committee members praised the administration for its efforts in bringing about the peace treaty, they also pointed to a need to explain to U.S. taxpayers why the United States should pay the costs of peace between the two longtime adversaries.

Mr. Vance said: "Four wars in the Middle East have cost the U.S. taxpayers several tens of billions of dollars in direct costs alone. The cost of peace is modest when compared with the cost of further war."

Mr. Vance noted, for instance, that replacing Israel's losses of military equipment during the October, 1973, war had cost the United States $2.2 billion, and that military assistance to Israel since then has come to approximately $5 billion.

The department, he added, was working on an analysis of the comparative differences in the costs that would be generated by situations of war or peace in the region.

'Into the Unknown'

With their decision to move toward peace, Mr. Vance said, "both Israel and Egypt are taking a step into the unknown." Both governments, he said, "must be confident that they can deal effectively with threats to their continued security."

He added that both countries face immediate and serious economic problems connected with the treaty — Israel because of the cost of its large-scale military withdrawal from the Sinai, and Egypt because of President Anwar Sadat's "urgent and critical need to demonstrate to its people the economic benefits of peace."

The administration's proposals for helping with these problems — a one-shot deal that would be in addition to continuing U.S. assistance — involves $800 million to help Israel relocate two air bases from the Sinai and an additional $2.2 billion in foreign military sales credits. Egypt would get $1.5 billion in such sales credits to replace outmoded equipment and $300 million in development aid.

Both officials emphasized that although the proposals would have a $4.8 billion price tag over three years, the actual outlays from the U.S. Treasury would total only about $1.47 billion. That is because most of the requested funds involve military credit sales, wherein Congress would have to appropriate only 10 percent of the amount.

Asked whether congressional refusal to support the aid requests would kill the peace agreement, Mr. Vance replied that it would have serious consequences on the entire Middle East peace effort. Mr. Brown added that it "would certainly undermine our influence, to say the least."

Further Backing Sought

Mr. Vance also called for congressional backing of Mr. Carter's commitment to extend to 15 years the five-year agreement that the United States made in 1975 to supply oil to Israel in emergencies. He pointed out that Israel has had no need until now to invoke the agreement, and said that even should the need arise in the future, Israel's requirements — about 165,000 barrels a day, less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption — would be "hardly noticeable to us."

Looking to the next phase of the peace effort — negotiation of autonomy for the Palestinians of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip — Mr. Vance conceded that so far there were no signs that Jordan and the Palestinians would cooperate.

But he insisted that "as the negotiations progress, and they see it's a reality that offers a chance to solve the crucial Palestinian question, it's our hope that they will join in the process, although I can't predict with absolute certainty that they will."

Asked about most Arab countries' declaration of an economic boycott against Egypt, Mr. Vance said that the U.S. interpretation is that existing Arab aid commitments to Egypt, about $1 billion annually, will be honored, but that no further aid will be granted.

But he added that the actual positions of different Arab states are not clear, and that "it remains to be seen how the boycott will be implemented." He emphasized that that could be strongly influenced by whether the West Bank and Gaza negotiations are acceptable to the Arab world.

Treaty Dinner Contributors

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP) — The White House last night released a list of 10 corporations that contributed $5,000 each to help finance last month's White House state dinner to honor the signing of the treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Solicited by White House officials, the donations came from some of the country's largest corporations, including the Bank of America, Xerox and Boeing. Other corporate contributors were Dean Witter Reynolds, Warner Communications, Northwest Alaskan Pipeline, Loews Clearing, Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Wylain Inc. and American Financial.

It could not be determined how much of the cost of the dinner for 1,300 persons was covered by the $50,000 contributed privately. Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, refused to disclose the dinner's total cost.



United Press International

LOVE NEST — Citizens of the Swiss village of Greifensee, near Zurich, have been well rewarded for having placed an old wagon wheel atop a utility poll: Since taking up residence early this spring, a pair of obviously enamored storks have considered it the perfect spot to start a family.

Chinese Envoy Touts New York For First Trade Office in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT) — Donning a red "Big Apple" pin on his gray Mao jacket, the Chinese ambassador to the United States declared yesterday that New York is the economic center of the world and that China intends to establish its first U.S. office for international trade there.

The announcement by Ambassador Chai Zemin (Chai Tse-min) surprised his listeners, about 30 New York business executives who had assembled at a private luncheon here to plead the city's cause, and who had not expected Mr. Chai to indicate his intentions.

After the lunch, Alan Sagner, chairman of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, said that a Chinese trade office in the city would provide an advantage to the metropolitan area. "It means we would have an opportunity to deal directly with the Chinese on trade," he said. "Otherwise we might lose a lot of trade to the West Coast."

However, the ambassador's comments were viewed guardedly by officials who have been paying close attention to the twists and turns of China's emerging trade policies. Recently, there have been several instances in which the Chinese have expressed initial enthusiasm for certain trade projects, only to back away from them.

The Chinese have said that they want to open consulates in San Francisco and Houston, indicating that they expect trade business to be done with companies in those areas. No consulate has been discussed yet for New York, presumably because China has its mission to the United Nations there.

The United States has said that it wants to have consulates in Shanghai and Canton, where commercial and trade matters could be handled. The establishment of consulates and trade missions are expected to be a part of the overall trade negotiations between the governments of the two nations.

Number of Pol Pot Troops Fleeing Cambodia Grows

RANYAPRATHET, Thailand, April 12 (AP) — About 600 Cambodian troops and civilians loyal to former Cambodian Premier Pol Pot crossed with Thai officials at the border today.

A soldier said that about 20,000 troops were along the Thai-Cambodian frontier and preparing to move to rugged terrain in northwestern Cambodia.

The southward movement and increasing influx of Cambodians into Thailand in recent days appeared to indicate that the Vietnamese offensive in western Cambodia is taking its toll.

The 600 met with Thai officers about 12 kilometers southeast of this town. They were the latest of several groups of Pol Pot supporters to either approach or cross the Cambodian border into Thailand.

The Thais, who are trying to remain neutral in the conflict between the Vietnamese-backed government and the Pol Pot resistance, have normally only fed the groups and then sent them back to Cambodia with their weapons.

But sources estimate that about 4,500 Cambodians now have fled into Thailand and been granted temporary asylum since the fall of Phnom Penh Jan. 7. The influx has intensified in recent days.

Thai authorities here moved more than 1,600 of the latest Cambodian refugees from this town by truck to another camp in the southeastern province of Trad. A district officer said that this was to provide better living conditions for the refugees, who are under control of the Thai military.

...ombs Intended ...or Marcos Aides ...re Discovered

...ANILA, April 12 (UPI) — Po... discovered and defused yester... five firebombs disguised as ...ter gifts intended for senior ...es of President Ferdinand Mar... and prominent journalists.

...wo bombs were sent to the of... ...s of Arturo Tanco Jr., World ...d Council president and Philip... ...e agriculture minister, and Jose ...o, local governments minister.

...hree explosives were addressed ... Roberto Benedicto, Philippine ...ar Commission chief, and two ...nalists reputedly close to Mr. ...rcos, Juan Perez, publisher of ... English-language newspaper ...ly Express, and Teodoro Valen... Express columnist.

...olice said that each package ...tained a gallon of gasoline in ... plastic containers, penlight ...teries, mousetraps and wires at... ...ed to match heads.

Terrorist Suspect Sentenced in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP) — Puerto Rican terrorist William Morales was sentenced yesterday to the maximum 10 years after conviction on federal charges of unlawful possession of bombs and a sawed-off shotgun.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Ethan Levin-Epstein said in a letter to the judge that Morales, 29, had admitted through his attorney that the apartment where he was injured in an explosion last July was a bomb factory.

He faces up to 25 years when he is sentenced on his conviction on state charges stemming from the explosion. Authorities say Morales is the only arrested member of FALN (Armed Forces of National Liberation), the Puerto Rican independence group that has claimed responsibility for more than 110 bombings in the United States.

...rbia Wolf Bounty Rises

...ELGRADE, April 12 (AP) — ... Serbian government has dou... the bounty on wolves in Yugo... ...ia's largest state, it was an... ...nced today. Hunters will get ...0 dinars (about $115) for kill... an adult female, 1,500 dinars ... a male and 800 dinars for a cub.

Leader Is Switzerland

5 Industrial Nations Top U.S. in Personal Income

By Don Cook

PARIS, April 12 — Five countries in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have now passed the United States in annual per-capita income at current prices and exchange rates, according to the latest OECD compilation of statistical comparison of its members.

The U.S. per-capita-income average presently stands at $8,670 a year. This is exceeded by Switzerland, where the average is $9,580, by Sweden, at $9,480, Denmark, $9,040, Norway, $8,800, and Iceland, where the country's 221,000 population averages $8,680 per year.

Last year's OECD compilations had the United States in third place, behind Sweden, the leader, and Switzerland.

Close behind the United States in this year's statistics are the Canadians, who earn $8,590 per year, the West Germans, with $8,410 and the Belgians, with $8,060.

However, the United States is at the top of the league in another OECD statistical summary where it certainly does not want to be — inflation. The organization's monthly survey of consumer price changes for February shows that the 1.2-percent increase in the United States was by far the highest of OECD nations except Iceland, Ireland and Turkey.

Among the major industrial nations, West Germany held its inflation in February to 0.6 percent, France was 0.7 percent, Britain 0.8 percent and Canada 0.9 percent. Italian statistics were not yet available. Japan actually decreased its consumer prices during the month by 0.3 percent.

The OECD makes no interpretation of the inflation figures, but with another round of oil-price increases still to be felt, there is clearly considerable unease at the U.S. economic trend. It could well mean another bad patch for the strength of the dollar in the months ahead and is not likely to be a very good background for President Carter at the June economic summit meeting in Tokyo.

However, thanks to the weakness of the dollar and the growing per-capita income all over Western Europe, the United States is doing well in an unexpected economic area — foreign tourism. Its tourism receipts were up more than 6 percent over last year, to a total of $6.16 billion, the highest of any OECD country. However, this must be weighed against the $7.4 billion which Americans spent on travel abroad.

Other big OECD tourist earners were France, with $4.3 billion, Spain, $4 billion, Britain and West Germany, $3.8 billion, and Austria, $3.7 billion. The West Germans were by far the biggest tourist spenders, paying out more than $10 billion.

The United States has the highest full-time school enrollment among children in the 15-to-19 age group, with 72 percent, while Japan comes next with 70.9 percent. In France, the percentage is 54.6. The lowest is Turkey, where less than 13 percent of the age group are in school.

In telephones and television sets the United States comfortably leads the world — 721 phones per 1,000 persons, and 571 TV sets. In Europe the highest is Sweden, with 689 phones and 273 television sets.

The Netherlands is the most crowded country in the OECD, with 340 inhabitants per square kilometer, against 23 in the United States, 12 in Norway and 2 in Iceland, Canada and Australia.

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Irish Government Assumes Control of Oil Distribution

DUBLIN, April 12 (AP) — The government today took control of Ireland's dwindling oil stocks and means of distribution, in what appeared to be a challenge to the oil companies.

Under a 1971 act, the government can order the companies to supply oil to key areas, and they would face heavy fines if they refused to comply.

There is a severe shortage of gasoline and other oil products in Ireland caused partly by a dock strike at Dublin and partly by global shortages. Ireland has no facilities to store more than 90 days supply and has to rely on storage arrangements with Britain, Belgium and France.

There have been reports this week from all sections of industry of a serious shortage of diesel oil, many gas stations are closed and oil for central heating is almost unobtainable.

The government decision followed a meeting yesterday between Industry and Commerce Minister Desmond O'Malley and chief executives of the oil companies at which the companies refused to give information about the amount of oil currently available.

Some observers have claimed that the companies have been holding supplies until they can raise prices, but the firms have denied this.

Under today's takeover move, Mr. O'Malley will be able to find out from the companies the extent of the shortage and make sure that urgent requirements are met, with priority given to industry, agriculture, schools and hospitals.

The Irish Petrol Retailers Association, representing gas-station owners, congratulated Mr. O'Malley on being what they called the first Common Market minister to confront the oil companies.

Initial reaction from the oil companies was confused. Bernard Nolan, of Shell (Ireland), said that he believed that the action involved no more than empowering the companies to channel the available resources to the areas of greatest need, while Delmar Williams, of Jet (Ireland), commented, "It's a complete surprise. Does it mean the minister is taking over the companies?"

Meanwhile, there were hopes that the Dublin dock strike, which has been holding up imports, may end soon. Crane drivers involved in the stoppage are to consider a back-to-work plan tomorrow.

17 U.S. Lawmakers Hold Talks in Britain

LONDON, April 12 (UPI) — Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., speaker of the U.S. House, and 16 congressmen participated in talks today during a three-day stopover on their way to Brussels and Budapest.

The group was briefed by Vice Adm. Joseph Moorer, commander in chief of U.S. naval forces in Europe and NATO commander of eastern Atlantic forces. They met also with Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative Party leader, and with Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Brain's Internal Tranquilizers

Scientists Seek Natural Anxiety Controls

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Simple substances that may be the brain's natural means of controlling anxiety have been discovered recently in the course of research that is leading to a new understanding of the chemistry of emotion.

Whether the brain's natural tranquilizers have indeed been discovered is a matter of debate among scientists, but there is widespread agreement that such internally produced anxiety controls exist and will be found.

They are part of a complex internal system for orchestrating emotion, the existence of which was hardly guessed at two years ago. The research is leading toward drugs that may calm anxiety without producing such undesirable effects as drowsiness or disturbances in muscle control and gait.

Many scientists also are mapping the reaction sites of the anxiety-control system in the brain and learning the chemical and structural details of the sites and how they work.

There are new clues to the evolution of anxiety as an aid to the survival of higher animal species and to the way a common stimulant such as caffeine may work. The action sites, or nerve cells, where tranquilizer drugs hook up, have been found in various species from man to bony fish.

Caffeine Effects

Caffeine, far from being just a general stimulant as had been thought, appears to act directly on the anxiety-control system. It attaches itself to the action sites where tranquilizer drugs also act. This raises two possibilities, each of which has supporters among scientists. One is that the caffeine acts somehow as a tranquilizer.

The other is that it stimulates by promoting a moderate degree of anxiety, which is a complex spectrum of emotional states neither all bad nor all good. In moderation, anxiety is not only useful but necessary. Too much tranquility in a human or animal can be fatal. Too much anxiety can smother its victim with uneasiness and vague fears that cripple action and can produce disturbing physical symptoms. These include sweating, a rapid heartbeat, digestive problems and difficulty in sleeping. These effects in turn can make anxiety worse.

The key discovery that has transformed the chemistry of anxiety into an exciting new field of research was made two years ago by Dr. Richard Squires and Dr. Claus Braestrup in Denmark. In the course of other studies, and almost by accident, they discovered that many brain cells have special chemical structures on their surfaces to which important anti-anxiety drugs fit in the way that a key fits a lock. Such structures serving as sites for chemical action are called receptors.

The class of drugs for which these receptors and brain nerve cells seem made to order are the benzodiazepines. Among drugs of this class are Valium and Librium, the world's most widely prescribed drugs, and Dalmane, which is the most widely used prescription sleeping pill. All three are manufactured by Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc., one of the world's largest drug concerns.

Natural Painkillers

The discovery of the benzodiazepine receptors occurred only a few years after the discovery that brain cells had opiate receptors. This led scientists to find the brain's natural painkillers, the endorphines and enkephalines. It was widely considered one of the most important scientific discoveries in recent years.

The discovery of the benzodiazepine receptors is viewed as at least equal in importance. These binding sites for the anti-anxiety drugs were first found in rats' brains and soon afterward in cows, monkeys, humans and many other species all the way down to the teleosts — the bony fishes such as cod and flounder.

Although it is too early to estimate all the functions of the benzodiazepine receptors, scientists are convinced that they are important. "They weren't created for Hoffmann-LaRoche's purposes," a scientist said. "There must be some grander plan." The obvious implication was that the receptors were there as locks controlling important brain functions and that there must be internal anxiety-control substances that serve as keys for those locks.

In recent months, there has been a furious search for the brain's natural equivalent of the anti-anxiety drugs.

Anxiety Controllers

Scientists at the National Institute of Mental Health, including Paul Marangos, Steven Paul, Philip Skolnick and Frederick Goodwin, believe that they may have identified the first such internal anxiety controllers. Their experiments suggest that two relatively simple compounds, inosine and hypoxanthine, may be the substances.

Dr. Sydney Spector of Hoffmann-LaRoche and Tomiko Asano, a former colleague who has returned to Japan, also has found evidence favoring inosine and hypoxanthine. They are members of a class of compounds called purines that are constituents of nucleic acids, the chemicals of heredity. There is a substantial amount of evidence, both chemical and behavioral, favoring purines as the brain's natural tranquilizers, but the subject is a matter of scientific debate.

Mr. Squires, the co-discoverer of the receptors and now a scientist at Lederle Laboratories in Pearl River, N.Y., does not consider this evidence convincing and believes that the search must continue.

His recent research has demonstrated that the receptors that he and Mr. Braestrup discovered in 1977 are far more complex than was thought. There appear to be at least two types. Both are constellations of closely linked chemical binding sites, Mr. Squires and his colleagues have found, each site having somewhat different chemical affinities.

Tranquilizers such as Valium act by binding to the entire constellation of sites that constitute the receptor, Mr. Squires says, and consequently have several simultaneous effects. The reducing of anxiety is one; side effects such as sedation and the effects on muscle coordination are the others.

If drugs could be designed to fit only one of those linked sites, the anti-anxiety effect might be divorced from the others. Such a drug might reduce anxiety without making the user drowsy and without having effects that make it dangerous when combined with other drugs and alcohol. The research by a large team of scientists at Lederle has shown that several synthetic chemicals do indeed have this kind of selectivity.

Toxic Waste Laws in U.S. Called Almost Unenforced

By Grayson Mitchell

WASHINGTON, April 12 — Laws designed to protect the public from toxic chemicals and other potentially dangerous wastes are almost unenforced because of budget restraints and a shortage of investigators, a Department of Justice official said yesterday.

"It's sad, but true," James Moorman, assistant attorney general for land and natural resources, told the Senate Judiciary Committee. "What we're talking about is the poisoning of our air and water supplies by toxic waste, and I can't think of anything more important," he said. "But we don't have the people and resources needed to do the job."

Both the Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency, whose responsibility it is to enforce toxic pesticide statutes, have been hamstrung by the Carter administration's decision to limit federal spending and government hiring, Mr. Moorman said.

The Senate committee is studying the enforcement of laws enacted to protect the environment. Last summer, 239 families were evacuated from the Love Canal waste dump in Niagara Falls, N.Y., after studies revealed major health problems among residents who had been exposed to toxic pollutants. The Love Canal is only one of approximately 800 chemical disposal sites around the country that contain toxic wastes posing a health hazard, according to the EPA.

Mr. Moorman said that his own department, which works with the Environmental Protection Agency to enforce anti-pollution laws, has one lawyer working full time on toxic hazards and two more working part-time.

A spokesman for the EPA said that the agency currently has 1,742 persons in its enforcement division, but of this number, only 34 work in the toxic chemical area.

Mr. Moorman told the committee that these 34 EPA employees were lawyers and general staff personnel, not trained investigators. He estimated that several hundred investigators were needed to check chemical disposal practices and to conduct research necessary for the prosecution of offenders.

As for the administration's budget decisions, Mr. Moorman said, "There has been a general decision made not to approve any individual budget increases, regardless of the merit. When you make a big decision like that, there are always going to be some injustices that don't get corrected."

As a result, he said, the federal government cannot crack down on chemical companies that surreptitiously dump toxic wastes in rivers, marshes and city sewers.

"One of our real problems is that we don't know where all this poison is going," he said. "We need to find out." Sometimes, containers of poisoned chemicals were left in abandoned trucks along public roadways, he said. He also added that fly-by-night corporations leave behind huge plots of land covered with rusting barrels of toxic substances.

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Italy to Cancel Debts Of 10 Poor Countries

ROME, April 12 (AP) — Italy will cancel 20 billion lire (about $24 million) in debts owed to it by 10 developing countries for the period 1979-81, the government announced today.

The nations affected by the cancellation are Benin, Ethiopia, Guinea, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar and Sri Lanka. Italy acted under a UN resolution adopted in 1972 to lighten the debt burden of some of the world's poorest countries.

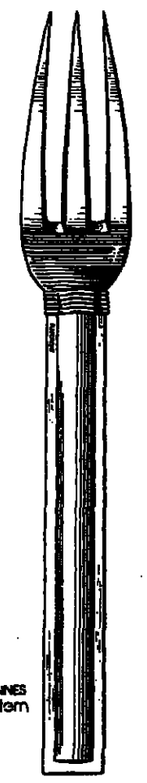
U.S. Backs Envoy Alleged to Refer To Polish Bigotry

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI) — The State Department yesterday rejected allegations made in a Polish newspaper that William Schaufele, the U.S. ambassador to Poland, had made references to anti-Semitism in that country.

The allegations, contained in an anonymous letter to a state-controlled newspaper in Warsaw, charged that in a recent New York speech Mr. Schaufele had used the phrase "traditional Polish anti-Semitism."

The letter was picked up by a news service, and, at daily department briefing, spokesman Hodding Carter 3d read a statement denying the charges.

"To put it bluntly, we categorically deny that he [Mr. Schaufele] ever used such a phrase," Mr. Carter said. He said that Mr. Schaufele "did not use the words attributed to him, since the words were contained in a question, and he did not agree with the question after it was raised. The ambassador responded, in very careful terms, that, in fact, Poles are offended at suggestions of such anti-Semitism."

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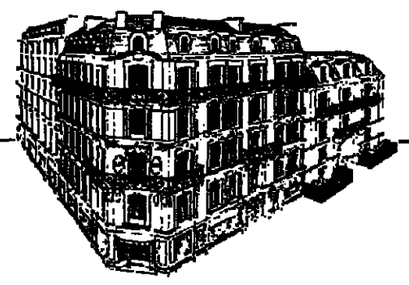
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DEATH NOTICE

On April 9, 1979, in the Academic Hospital of Leiden,

MR. WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD

unexpectedly passed away. He was 49 years of age. His colleagues and friends who knew him personally and in business will treasure the remembrances he gave. In business Mr. Underwood was a professional and dedicated product director. Our thoughts and condolences are extended to his wife, children and family. The funeral will be held Monday, April 16, 1979, in the Alamo Funeral Home, 211 Brooklyn, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

The Hoover Bugs

Bertolt Brecht and the FBI: Wiretapping as History

By Joseph McLellan

WASHINGTON (WP) — The telegraph message is headed "ROUTINE," dated May 16, 1943, and signed "HOOVER." It is typed on a standard FBI message form:

"APPROVAL GRANTED TO INSTALL A MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE ON RUTH BERLAU AT CHALET MOTOR HOTEL, THREE TWO ONE TWO WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, SANTA MONICA, PROVIDED FULL SECURITY ASSURED."

At the time, Ruth Berlau was the mistress (or in the FBI's discreet terminology, the "girlfriend") of Bertolt Brecht, author of some of the most striking theatrical works of the 20th century: "The Threepenny Opera," "Mother Courage," "Mahagonny," "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" and "The Good Woman of Szechuan" among them.

By 1943, Brecht also was the subject of a bulky FBI file, compiled by direct surveillance, wiretapping, the use of informants and a monitoring of his mail. The file was never used for any legal action, but it is now providing an ambivalently happy hunting ground for Brecht scholars.

During the International Brecht Symposium, held recently at the University of Maryland with the aid of the National Endowment for the Humanities, some scholars who have been using this material compared notes and conjecture about what may remain in the FBI files, unavailable for examination.

From the viewpoint of a research scholar, said Prof. James Lyon of the University of California, the FBI files are a combination of "pure garbage and gourmet food — they threw in everything, rumors and anecdotes, including some anecdotes that actually belonged to someone else. For example, the FBI file says Brecht was arrested and



Bertolt Brecht

tortured by the Nazis and that he escaped from a Nazi concentration camp disguised as a woman. His friend Lion Feuchtwanger did that; Brecht was never imprisoned by the Nazis, although they would have liked to have gotten him.

Legalistic Style

"The FBI reports everything without evaluating it, in an objective, legalistic style that makes it all appear uniformly factual. They're always careful about terminology — for example, they never call Brecht a Communist but a 'suspected Communist' or a 'suspected agent of the Soviet government.' On something like that, they bend over backward, but they never separate fact from opinion. Sometimes that makes the file scary."

Raymond Wolff, an American doctoral candidate at the University of Berlin, also has been studying the Brecht files of the CIA and its predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), and he reports that these files are less careful about name-calling: "The OSS sometimes quotes sources that call Brecht a Communist — there were plenty of people in postwar Germany who would have been willing to say that — but, on the whole, these files are more careful than the FBI's.

"The OSS did analyze and evaluate its material, and it had some quite sophisticated, scholarly people working for it — a lot of Harvard types. Herbert Marcuse worked for the OSS for a while, although he never worked on the Brecht file."

An Individualist

Strictly speaking, Lyon said, "Brecht was a Marxist but not a Communist; he never joined the party and was too much of an individualist, too distrustful of authorities of any kind, to follow a party line."

John Fuegi, director of the Center for Critical Studies, is one of the founders of the International Brecht Society and co-editor of its yearbook of Brecht studies, Brecht Today. Some of his recent research has turned up material that underlines Brecht's independence of mind: three unpublished poems on Stalin that refer to him as "der Fuehrer," "the tsar" and "the venerated murderer of the people."

"In one of these poems, Brecht says that Stalin has 'forgotten the Communist Manifesto' and slapped Lenin's face," Fuegi said, "and then he calls him 'Terrible' in a clear reference to Ivan the Terrible. These poems are not in the 20-volume edition of Brecht's works that was published in 1967.

Brecht always has been elusive — physically as well as metaphysically. In 1933, on the day after the Reichstag fire, he left Germany and began a long period of cantankerous exile, waging a constant war of words against the Nazis, during which, he said, he "changed countries more often than my shoes." At first, he stayed close to Germany, principally in Scandinavia. "We sit restlessly, as near the border as possible, waiting for the day of our return," says one poem of this period, written in Denmark.

But as the German armies came closer, Brecht finally moved to Los Angeles in 1941 and became a subject for FBI surveillance on two counts: as a German national and as a suspected Communist. Reflecting this double-edged status, his file was originally labeled "Enemy Alien Control," but the category was later changed to "Internal Security." He was suspected not only of trying to promote the future of communism in Germany (a charge that might be true), but also of espionage, which now seems ridiculous.

It was formerly believed by Brecht scholars that his years in the United States represented a period of political inactivity most unusual for this highly political person. The material now available makes it clear he was very active in this period — but in exile politics, not in Communist or U.S. politics. U.S. Communists, in fact, felt somewhat uncomfortable about Brecht; one of their journals had denounced him in 1937 as "an individualist in collectivist clothing" and during his stay in this country he was accused of "arrogance and superciliousness toward his comrades in the U.S.A.," Lyon said.

Brecht left the United States immediately after testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee on Oct. 30, 1947 — bringing with him a microfilm copy of all his manuscripts. During the six years he had stayed in the country, the FBI had never actually gotten around to talking to him. It gathered material through wiretaps (called "technical surveillance" in the files).

In 1947, the FBI learned that Brecht was planning to leave the United States, and its Los Angeles field office requested permission "to interview Brecht concerning his contacts with Gregori Kheifets, former Soviet vice consul in San Francisco and alleged NKVD agent." J. Edgar Hoover gave permission, but a few days later learned Brecht was under subpoena to testify before the House committee and instructed his agents to wait until after that appearance.

But the FBI was unaware for nearly two weeks that Brecht had left the country the day after his House testimony; and by the time Hoover instructed his men on Nov. 12 "to interview subject without undue delay," Brecht was long gone.



Moliere's "Misanthrope" is slated for Washington.

Theater in Paris

Comedie-Francaise Stages Bouncy 'Barber of Seville'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 12 (IHT) — The Comedie-Francaise, which is soon to dispatch part of its company on a U.S. tour, has entered into its repertory at the Salle Richelieu a new production of "Le Barbier de Seville," directed by Michel Etcheverry and with costuming and decor by Olivier Etcheverry.

"The Barber of Seville" has had a curious history. Beaumarchais first devised it as an opera libretto; when it was rejected as such by the Italian Players, he refashioned it into a five-act comedy. At its 1775 premiere, the audience grew restless during the last act, which led the shrewd dramatist to remove "the fifth wheel from the chariot." At its second performance three days later, with the dragging wheel discarded, he had a hit.

"That which is not worth saying is sung" was a cynical Beaumarchais mot, but his initial instinct for the text's form has proved sound. After his death, Rossini employed it as the "book" of one of the most popular operas ever heard. The fame of the opera has overshadowed the fame of the play, but after two centuries and without Rossini's tuneful embellishments it survives as vivid theater.

It was politically explosive in its day. Its story of the Count Almaviva, who with the connivery of the resourceful barber wins the cloistered damsel, Rosine, from the clutches of her dragon guardian Bartholo, is a bland scenario of countless ancestors, its origins Roman comedy. But Figaro, the genial man of the people protesting against the abuse of nobility rule, was the mouthpiece of Beaumarchais' own dissatisfaction. In the expression of these sentiments is the overture to the French Revolution.

Witty Preface

Beaumarchais wrote a witty preface to the published version that expresses the hopes of playwrights in general. It should be used as a prologue: "If some accident has impaired your health; if your business is not going well; if your beauty has been false to her promises; if your dinner was bad, or your digestion difficult, pray put my 'Barber' on one side; the moment is not right for it: examine your account, study your adversary's brief, peruse Tissot's masterpieces [Tissot was a quack of the period] on temperance, and reflect on their political, economic, dietetic, philosophic and moral values.

"I would like to catch you in one of those happy moments when you are free of cares, content with your health, your business, your mistress, your dinner, your stomach," he adds, revealing himself as a knowledgeable showman, but also a major general of optimists.

In Michel Etcheverry's mise-en-scene, it is played with grace, finesse and zest, with Richard Berry as Figaro, Raymond Acquaviva as the count, Francois Chaumette as the gruff jailer, Marcelline Collard as the sly Rosine, and Jacques Seres as that ingenious comedian, contributing a hilarious Don Bazile.

As a production it has stimulating "go" and bounce, but as satire it is somewhat diluted. Berry's Figaro is a clever, good-natured rascal, a sort of joyful hippie, and the highborn count might be one of his cheerful companions. The class barrier that separates them so severely is never clearly established. The two seem to be a pair of undergraduates out on a lark. The snobbish condescension with which the aristocrat regards his underling is not sufficiently stressed in the characterization, and thus the play is by inference transported from the ancien regime to a more democratic climate.

The comedy, having survived two centuries, takes this, too, in its stride. It still plays delightfully as it in its present reproduction affords an exhilarating theater evening.

* * *

A U.S. tour by part of the Comedie-Francaise company will begin next week, culminating in 16 engagements next month at the Festival of French Romantic Art at the Kennedy Center in Washington. [illegible] the touring cast will be many distinguished members of the company, including Pierre Dux, its administrator and a celebrated actor, Jacques Eyser, Denise Gence, Michel Etcheverry, Alain Feydeau, Michel Aumont and Michel Duchaussoy.

From May 15 to May 27, the company will give eight performances of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," five of Moliere's "Misanthrope" and three of Feydeau's farce, "La Puce a l'oreille," at the Kennedy Center. Several evenings of French poetry recitals will be included in the program. The troupe will present the same productions May 1-13 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York.

Seven members of the company — Duchaussoy, Bernard Dhera, Panle Noelle, Alain Pralon, Albert Aveline, Jean Le Poulain and Michel Gudin — will tour April 16-[illegible] with selections from Moliere, stopping in Pittsburgh; Scranton, Pa.; Boston (at the French Library); Cambridge, Mass. (at Harvard University); Madison, Wis.; Lawrence, Kan.; Los Angeles (at UCLA); and Berkeley, Calif.

The London Stage

Miscegenation Added to 'Miss Julie'

By John Walker

LONDON, April 12 (IHT) — August Strindberg's swift and violent "Miss Julie" is a play with a fatal attraction for those who enjoy tampering with the classics. The author's own relish for the contradictions and shifting attitudes of his creations, together with a certain vagueness in their motivation, allows room for other people to accommodate their obsessions.

The theme of a disastrous relationship between a servant and his mistress is all-embracing enough in its heady mix of class and sex to permit all kinds of overtones to the action. I've seen it played as a Marxist exemplar of the triumph of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and as a decadent exercise in sadomasochistic games.

Lee Davis, who has adapted and produced the play at the Round House Downstairs, in addition to acting the role of the servant John, has a simpler approach. He shifts the setting to modern-day South Africa, makes the servant black and turns "Miss Julie" into a tract on race relations.

This is not particularly original. Herb Greer did something similar seven years ago in his "Po' Miss Julie," which shifted the scene to the Deep South of the United States and had Miss Julie on the rebound from being rejected by Rhett Butler.

Davis sticks more closely to Strindberg's text, content to distort it here and there, mainly by substituting the word "race" for "class."

The effect is a diminution of Strindberg, confirming that the Round House's studio theater remains a home for dramatic lost causes. The play's director, Eric Hillyard, explains his reasons for the changes in words that merely emphasize his confusion: "Why should so many great plays just become theatrical museum pieces? Why should they not be presented in today's context? We chose an African location because we felt that Strindberg's theme would be more tragic, had it been set in that country."

But the substitution of racial barriers for those of class do nothing but turn the play into a warning against miscegenation, which was presumably not the intention. And the one gain that might have resulted from providing Miss Julie with a black lover — a sense of danger — is negated by the tone of the acting. Davis' portrayal of the servant is light and flippant in the early scenes, entering into the relationship too easily.

If he gains a roughness and power during the couple's post-coital recriminations, he is still less than hypnotic at the end, when he sends Miss Julie to her death. Helen Lloyd's Julie is no more convincing, as she is too limited in her range, neither imperious nor submissive enough. The righteous fierceness of Nadia Cattouse's cook provides an occasional spark.

There may be a modern tragedy locked in the play, but it has nothing to do with race: it is that of a woman brought up to despise her feminity who also learns to hate men. And who, trapped in this situation and unloved, seeks death as a solution to her situation — an answer that puts the play back in its time, the 19th century.

* * *

Britain's longest-running fringe musical, Richard O'Brian's "The Rocky Horror Show," a celebration of science-fiction and horror films and the corruption of innocence, has finally arrived in the West End, transferring from the King's Road to the Comedy Theater. The show, dating from 1973, is to theater what Carnaby Street was to fashion; it is a reminder of the time when London was swinging, rather than striking, and good, dirty fun.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — The International Festival of Country Music featuring, among others, Lonnie Donegan, Crystal Gayle, Tammy Wynette, Billy Jo Spears, Marty Robbins, Bobby Bare, Hank Locklin and Conway Twitty is at Wembley Arena April 14-16. Jim Capoldi is at The Venue April 13-15; Diane Solomon at Fairfield Halls April 14; Alex Campbell at The Half Moon April 16; Burl Ives, starting a long tour, April 16 at the Royal Festival Hall, and Kate Bush at the Palladium April 16-18. The George Coleman quartet will open at Ronnie Scott's for two weeks on April 16.

ON TOUR — Elton John, continuing his swing through Britain, is in Bristol April 14-15 at the Hippodrome, Oxford the 17th at the New Theatre, Coventry the 18th at the Coventry Theatre and Derby the 19th at the Assembly Rooms.

COPENHAGEN — Thad Jones and Jimmy Rowles head the jazz jamboree at Club Montmartre April 16, commemorating the 70th birthday of the late tenorman Ben Webster. This year's winner of the Ben Webster Foundation Award is trombonist Erling Kroner and his orchestra.

WEST BERLIN — Amanda Lear is at the Philharmonie April 13 at 8 p.m.

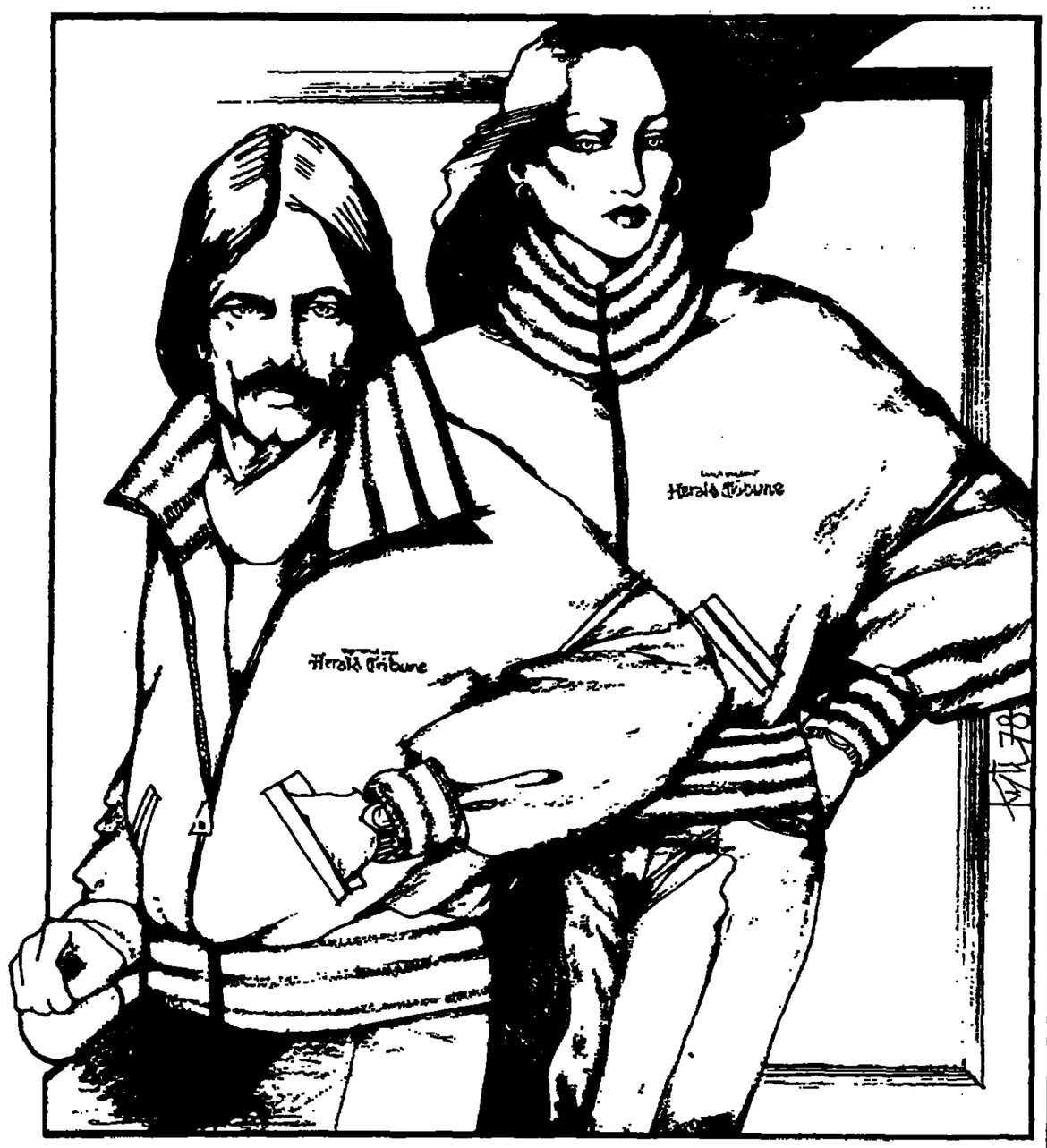
MUNICH — Mike Oldfield is slated for the Kongressaal of the Deutsches Museum April 17 at 8 p.m.

PARIS — Rhoda Scott, appearing every night at the Club St. Germain through April 14, is giving a concert at the Olympia April 13 at 8 p.m. The James Newton-Anthony Davis duo is at the Totem-Stadium April 13-14 and Cat Anderson every evening at the Hotel Meridien.

NOTES — This year's series of European Jazz Festivals starts at Dunkerque April 23-29; the one in Montreux, Switzerland, in July is coming up with several novelties. For the first time, evenings will be devoted to reggae, country-and-western, and Brazilian, Canadian and Japanese music traditions. The Montreux festival runs July 6-22.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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Despite Boycott by Developing States

World Trade Pact Is Initialed

By Paul Lewis

GENEVA, April 12 (NYT) — The world's leading industrialized countries finally brought the Tokyo round negotiations to liberalize world trade to a successful conclusion today by formally initialing a 99-nation agreement after more than five years of hard bargaining.

They acted despite a boycott of the ceremony by developing countries who staged a bitter 11th-hour attack charging that the pact did too little for the world's poor.

The United States' deputy special trade representative, Alonzo McDonald Jr., called the outcome "potentially the most significant development in international trade since the establishment of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 30 years ago." He pledged President Carter's "full energies" to secure Congressional ratification. Under special rules adopted in 1974, the package must be adopted in whole or not at all.

Although the agreement is also formally subject to ratification by the nine national parliaments of the European Economic Community, the Japanese Diet and other national legislative bodies, the only anxieties voiced here concern the U.S. Congress. There is fear that U.S. congressmen will not be able to withstand protectionist pressure at home, and might resist the new rules.

Slowing Growth

World trade has been growing steadily, to an estimated $1.2 trillion a year, but its rate of growth has been slowing, and since the Kennedy Round was completed in 1967, governments have erected some 900 different types of non-tariff trade barriers.

The new agreement provides for the world's industrialized countries to cut the duties they charge on each other's industrial goods by an average of 35 to 38 percent over the next eight years.

In addition to the tariff reductions, the pact provides for "codes of conduct" to reform several of the most blatant non-tariff barriers to trade. These are as follows:

- A customs valuation code prohibiting customs administrators from forcing up import duties by placing arbitrarily high values on imports.
- A government-procurement code which opens government contracts worth more than $1.95 billion to foreign competition.
- A code aimed at eliminating export subsidies which sets rules governing the use of countervailing duties that governments impose to offset the price advantages enjoyed by subsidized foreign goods.
- A standards code intended to keep product regulations related to health, safety and other matters from creating unnecessary obstacles to trade.

The size of the tariff cuts reflects a last-minute decision to eliminate all duties on aircraft and aircraft spare parts, a sector in which trade totals about $20 billion a year. As a result, the agreement will reduce total tariffs as much, and perhaps slightly more than, the 45 percent average cut obtained in the Kennedy Round agreement that preceded it.

In one important failing, the negotiating nations could not agree on a new code to regulate the safeguards that countries may impose against a flood of cheap imports. This is largely because Europe wants looser rules than the developing world will tolerate.

Third World Complaints

Yugoslav delegate Michael Tomic, speaking on behalf of the developing countries, said the final outcome had overlooked many of the basic needs of the poorer nations and did not live up to the industrial world's promise to give them special, preferential treatment. But he told a press conference that there is still time for the industrialized countries to offer more, notably by opening their markets to third world exports.

Argentina was the only developing country out of the more than 60 participating in the Tokyo Round negotiation which signed the treaty today, or even attended the signing ceremony.

Representatives of Brazil and several other richer developing countries said they still plan to subscribe to the Tokyo Round agreement and benefit from the advantages it offers them.

But they predicted that most developing countries probably will refuse to accept the new trade agreement until after next month's meeting in Manila of the United Nation's Conference on Trade and Development at which the Third World will renew its demand for a new international economic order, designed to transfer wealth from rich nations to the poor.

New Accord Cuts Tariffs An Average of One-Third

GENEVA, April 12 (AP-DJ) — Under the terms of the new Tokyo round international trade agreement negotiated in Geneva, industrialized nations will slash customs tariffs on thousands of items by an average of one-third over an eight-year span beginning Jan. 1, 1980, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said today.

The figure is based on a preliminary computer analysis on concessions agreed to by the 18 countries — the United States, Austria, Canada, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the nine European Economic Community members. The value of trade affected by the reductions exceeds $110 billion based on 1976 world trade, and is substantially higher under current international exchanges.

Agricultural Products

Additionally, tariff concessions were exchanged on many agricultural products, affecting some $12 billion worth of the $48 billion overall agricultural imports in 1976, GATT said.

The assessment of the cuts by the countries involved will result in reductions of 52 percent in raw materials, 30 percent in semi-manufactured goods, and 33 percent in finished manufactured goods.

In a breakdown by industrial sectors, tariffs on wood, pulp, paper and furniture drop 40 percent, textiles and clothing 20 percent, leather, rubber, footwear, travel goods 16 percent, metals 30 percent, fuels (excluding oil) 67 percent, chemicals and photographic supplies 39 percent, transportation equipment 37 percent, non-electrical machinery 43 percent, electric machinery 30 percent, minerals, precious stones and metals 36 percent, other manufactured goods 42 percent, and agricultural products on which concessions were exchanged 41 percent.

Extended Benefits

The effect of the tariff cuts on products of interest to developing nations will average 59 percent for raw materials, 27 percent for semi-manufactured goods, 24 percent for finished manufactured goods and 12 percent for tropical agricultural products.

Although the concessions have been negotiated bilaterally, their benefits will, under the most-favored-nation rule, be extended to all 84 GATT member countries.

GATT Director-General Olivier Long said that while the new Tokyo Round agreements have not "broken the back" of protectionism, the talks themselves have been "a dam against protectionist measures." Mr. Long said that he hoped agreement could be reached on safeguard clauses by the end of July.

Henry Ford 2d Advances Retirement

Prefers to Resign As Chairman in '79

DEARBORN, Mich., April 12 (AP-DJ) — After 34 years as the unquestioned boss at Ford Motor, Chairman Henry Ford 2d says he is preparing to systematically surrender responsibility for Ford's world-wide business empire fairly soon after his 62nd birthday in September, and then retire.

He believes that his abdication from running the nation's No. 2 automaker will do some good for both him and the company.

Mr. Ford, grandson of the company's founder, left no doubt that he intends to step down as chief executive officer later this year. That part of his retirement plan is "already set, out of the way, completed," he declared. "The only thing left is the final date, which will be sometime toward the end of the year."

He was somewhat less specific about his plans for giving up the job of chairman because "they are in the formative stage," he said. But he said his "preference" is to leave that post at the time he leaves the chief executive's job, or shortly thereafter, rather than continuing as chairman for a few extra years as he once said he might (IHT, June 10, 1978). Mr. Ford said he plans to work out that part of his retirement schedule, perhaps by June.

In any event, Mr. Ford dispelled any notion that a dark horse candidate will become a surprise successor to him. The "obvious" choice as chief executive, he confirmed, is Philip Caldwell, the company's 59-year-old president. Mr. Ford indicated that Mr. Caldwell would be a suitable chairman, too, though he stressed that both decisions are up to Ford's board, not him.

Should Mr. Caldwell become the top man at Ford, it would be the end of an era. Ford Motor has been the domain of the Ford family from its beginning 76 years ago. Under the firm control of the plain-spoken Henry Ford II for the last three decades, Ford Motor has risen from a disorganized operation verging on liquidation to a profitable, multinational giant.

The possibility that a Ford family member might not be in the top job does not trouble Mr. Ford at all. In fact, he said, "ownership of the [family-owned] voting stock isn't necessarily a criterion to being on the board or being able to assure yourself a top management position in the company." When asked if that remark applied to his nephew, Benson Ford Jr., Mr. Ford said, "absolutely."

Benson Ford has been waging a well-publicized campaign to gain control of some of the family-owned Ford Motor class B stock in the estate of his late father, Benson Ford Sr., and has asked for a seat on the Ford Motor board.

Henry Ford, referring to the 29-year-old Benson, said "I don't care if he owned [all] 40 percent" of the company's class B stock voting power. "A guy that's going to get on the board has to get elected by the board."

Meanwhile, Roy Cohn, the controversial New York lawyer recently hired by Benson Ford Jr., made his first move on behalf of the younger Ford.

Suit Filed

Mr. Cohn filed suit against Ford estates, which administers the personal affairs of the Ford family, charging Ford estates, and two men who the suit says are principals, with a breach of fiduciary duty in managing six separate trusts in which Benson Ford is a beneficiary. It seeks various damages, including $2 million in punitive damages.

The lawyer has been a bitter foe of Henry Ford II in the past year. Mr. Cohn has been pursuing a suit brought by dissident Ford shareholders that accuses Henry Ford with misuse of company assets. Mr. Ford has denied the charges.

Ford Motor Ups Dividend

DETROIT, April 12 (UPI) — Ford Motor Co. today raised its dividend to $1 a share from 90 cents, the fourth dividend increase in four years.

NYSE Prices Decline In Sluggish Trading

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange struggled for direction late this afternoon in sluggish trading. F.W. Woolworth stock held the spotlight.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 7.1 points yesterday, was off as much as 2 points in the early going, but recovered by around 3 p.m. to off 0.87 at 870.84. Declines were leading advances, 672 to 538.

The five-hour NYSE turnover dropped to about 21.54 million shares from the 27.57 million traded during the corresponding period yesterday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues, with the index off 0.02 to 180.40.

Analysts said many traders were reluctant to act aggressively because of the long holiday weekend approaching. The market will be closed tomorrow, Good Friday.

Many brokers were disturbed that the Big Board did not trade in Woolworth stock until the final bell yesterday, when only 70,000 shares changed hands. Approximately 1.5 million shares traded on regional exchanges and over the counter.

First-quarter earnings reports were generally strong.

IBM, which plunged 8 points yesterday after reporting its earnings, was higher at one point today.

Texas International Co. was active. Gold Crown Resources has made an $18-a-share takeover offer for the oil industry firm. Gold Crown said it was financially capable of carrying out the takeover.

Teledyne won support after the conglomerate reported its first-quarter net climbed to $6.40 a share from $3.69 a year ago.

Caesars World attracted attention. The Nevada Gaming Control Board will meet April 26 to consider Caesars World's application to operate a gambling casino in Atlantic City.

Coca-Cola, Munford and Marshall Field were active. The firms said they could not explain the activity.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed off ¾ to 1½ cent; corn up ⅛ to off 1¼; oats off ¼ to ¾; and soybeans off 6½ to 17 cents.

Standard Oil To Acquire Cyprus Mines

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP-DJ) — Standard Oil of Indiana reached an agreement in principle to acquire Cyprus Mines for about $460 million, or $42 a share, the two companies jointly announced.

Cyprus processes and markets nonferrous and industrial metals and said earlier this year it was looking for ways, including a merger, to finance its mining operations.

Under proposed terms announced by the companies, Cyprus holders would receive between 0.605 and 0.739 Of an Indiana Standard share for each Cyprus share, but could elect to receive $42 for each of their shares for as much as 45 percent of the total Cyprus shares. Each Cyprus preferred share would be the equivalent of 7.6 common shares.

The exact exchange ratio would be based on an average market price of Indiana Standard prior to final approval. Cyprus said it has about 10.5 million common shares and 60,000 preferred shares outstanding.

Indiana Standard chairman John Swearingen said his company's domestic oil exploration would not be affected by a merger with Cyprus. It was an apparent reference to President Carter's statement last week that he would "demand" that profits earned by oil companies as a result of domestic oil-price decontrol be used to "develop energy for America . . ." rather than buying other companies.

Cyprus had 1978 revenue of $194 million and holds 51 percent of a joint venture with Westinghouse Electric to develop uranium reserves in Colorado. It had net income of $50.6 million, or $4.71 a share, last year, but that include a $65.4-million pretax gain from sale of a 49-percent interest in some uranium properties. In 1977 it had a $10.8-million loss, on revenue of $225 million.

U.S. Bank Loans Rise

WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuters) — The Federal Reserve today reported a rise of $1.2 billion to $137.12 billion in commercial and industrial loans at large U.S. banks in the week ended April 4. The figures was $17.15 billion above the year-ago level.

U.S. Business Inventories Rise by 0.9%

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP) — U.S. business built up new inventories at a somewhat slower rate in February, but stockpiling still continued at an uncomfortably fast pace, underscoring fears that the economy may be overheating.

Commerce Department figures showed that the book value of manufacturing and trade inventories rose $3.5 billion, or 0.9 percent, in February following a sharp 1.2-percent jump in January. The increase brought inventories to an end-of-month level of $387.5 billion.

The buildup was heavily concentrated in the manufacturing sector, where inventory levels leaped 1.3 percent in February — virtually the same as January's rise of 1.4 percent. Inexplicably, retail inventories declined 0.7 percent after climbing 0.9 percent in January.

Ratio Unchanged

With sales and manufacturing shipments up about 1 percent from January, the closely-watched inventory-to-sales ratio continued to show business stocks equal to 1.41 months' sales — unchanged from January. Any unusually sharp rise would have sent policymakers worrying.

William Cox, the Commerce Department's deputy chief economist, cautioned against reading too much into the figures. Mr. Cox pointed out that the book value of inventories has been bloated by inflation in recent months, and that actual volume of inventories did not rise that much.

Nevertheless, the overall figures appeared to be consistent with contentions of top administration economic advisers that the economy may be overheating, particularly in the industrial sector. Wholesale inventories soared a sharp 2 percent — double their increase in January.

The Carter administration is considering some tightening moves to help cool the economy, including asking the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates or to impose credit controls. Insiders say Mr. Carter is expected to make a decision on a possible change within a week or two.

Teamsters' Strike Is Seen Costing U.S. Auto Companies $800 Million

DETROIT, April 12 (UPI) — The impact of the Teamsters strike on the auto industry and its thousands of idled factory workers will linger at least through the week, industry officials say.

The nation's automakers were cheered by the settlement of the 10-day Teamsters strike which had cost them an estimated $800 million in lost production. But they said yesterday that it would take convoys of parts-laden trucks several days to get assembly plants stocked up for normal operations.

Production curtailments that idled some 107,000 workers and shortened shifts for thousands more are to remain in effect at least until Monday, when most plants were expected to resume normal schedules.

Industry spokesmen said it may take weeks to tally the dollars-and-cents damage of the trucking dispute. But one industry analyst estimated industry-wide losses will approach $800 million.

Chrysler, which appeared hardest hit by the trucking tie-up, said it will recall 56,000 employees beginning Sunday night as most of its suspended operations will resume production Monday, but two Michigan assembly plants will remain closed.

General Motors said its assembly plants would be "near normal" by Monday if Teamsters drivers returned to work this week.

Ford Motor said its production curtailments, which shortened shifts for some 50,000 workers during most of the strike, would remain in effect through this week.

Woolworth Sues to Block Brascan's Takeover Bid

By Gordon Bock

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI) — F.W. Woolworth & Co. filed suit in New York federal court today to block the proposed $1.1-billion takeover bid by Brascan, Ltd., of Toronto.

The suit accused Brascan of violating state and federal securities laws and said the takeover proposal involved misuse of inside information. It demanded that Imperial Bank of Commerce in Canada be required to cancel the $700 million loan it granted Brascan to finance the deal.

The suit also said the takeover proposal involved violations of margin requirements, failure to comply with the Investment Company Act of 1940 and raised the question of possible violation of various state liquor laws.

After the Woolworth board meeting yesterday, Chairman Edward Gibbons charged that the Brascan offer was made possible by the bank's loan, which he said was improper because the bank also is Woolworth's biggest lender.

'Confidential Information'

"Canadian Imperial has had full access to the most confidential information with respect to the company's present financial status and future prospects," Mr. Gibbons said.

He said it was "inconceivable" that the Canadian bank would have agreed to lend "such an enormous sum" to Brascan without "relying on inside, highly confidential information."

Mr. Gibbons said the "unethical actions of Canadian Imperial permeated and tainted the entire matter," and that the offer "raised moral and ethical questions of a most serious nature."

He added, "The best interests of Woolworth shareholders would be served by the company's continuing as an independent, publicly held company."

But J.H. Moore, chairman of Brascan, said there was "no basis whatsoever" for "accusations made by Woolworth's management."

Mr. Moore said Brascan was "determined to move ahead vigorously" with its stock offer and that it would take "all necessary steps" to this end "so that each Woolworth stockholder may determine for himself whether to accept $35 in cash per share."

'Obligations Satisfied'

There is no dominant stock interest in Woolworth and the personal holdings of the directors and the management are modest.

In Toronto, Canadian Imperial issued a statement saying: "We consider that our obligation to both sides has been fully satisfied." Bank officials refused to comment further.

Meanwhile, the New York Stock Exchange was investigating the possibility of an information leak leading to speculative purchases of about $30 million of Woolworth stock in the week before the Brascan proposal was revealed. That drove the price of Woolworth stock up $2.75.

Woolworth has more than 5,000 stores and operates in Canada, West Germany, Mexico, Spain and Australia. A non-consolidated British subsidiary operates around 1,050 Woolworth and Woolco stores in the United Kingdom.

Woolworth earnings were up 52 percent last year on gross sales of $6.1 billion. Profit was equal to $4.34 a share.

Inflation in U.K. Higher at 9.8% On Annual Basis

LONDON, April 12 (AP-DJ) — Britain's rate of retail price inflation accelerated in March for the fifth consecutive month reaching 9.8 percent on a year-to-year basis, its highest level since January, 1978, the Employment Department reported today.

The March figure compares with rises of 9.6 percent in February, 9.3 percent in January and 8.4 percent in December.

The unadjusted retail price index rose by 0.8 percent during the month, matching February's rise and following a 1.5-percent rise in January. The retail price index, calculated in mid-March, was at 210.6 percent of its base of Jan. 15, 1974 compared with 208.9 in February, 207.2 in January and 191.8 in March 1978.

Meanwhile, the provisional index for industrial production by all industries, seasonally adjusted, was up 7.2 percent for February from January, the statistics office reported. This follows a 7.4-percent fall in January and a 1.6-percent rise in December.

Accord Reached On Stabilizing Rubber Prices

GENEVA, April 12 (NYT) — Major producer and consumer countries of natural rubber agreed here today on the key elements of a market-stabilizing accord they expect to conclude before August.

At the close of their second negotiating session, the 49 participating nations approved a plan to establish as part of an international rubber agreement a 550,000-ton buffer stock for moderating price movements. Under the projected agreement, the buffer stock would be built up in times of excess supplies, while the stocked rubber would be sold when shortages drive up prices.

The initial goal of the proposed pact would be to hold the world rubber at a reference price of $2.10 (Malaysian-Singapore dollars) per kilogram (about 93 U.S. cents) and between a ceiling of $Sing.2.70 and a floor of $Sing.1.50.

Markets Closed

All banks, businesses and markets will be closed Friday, April 13 in the Netherlands, West Germany, Britain, Switzerland, Australia, Canada and the United States in observance of Good Friday.

Markets in the same countries, plus Italy, France and Belgium, will also be closed on Monday, April 16, for Easter Monday except for the United States.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

CBS

1 Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	828.30	744.20
Profits	17.80	33.80
Per share	0.64	1.22

Charter New York

1 Quar	1979	1978
Profits	15.62	11.78
Share	1.78	1.34

Chemical New York

1 Quar	1979	1978
Tr. Net	30.70	27.60
Share	1.94	1.75
Income	26.70	25.50
Share	1.66	1.60

Diamond Shamrock

1 Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	505.00	420.30
Profits	29.50	20.40
Share	0.56	0.39

First Pennsylvania

1 Quar	1979	1978
Tr. Net	5.67	8.27
Share	0.37	0.63
Income	5.84	7.36
Share	0.38	0.56

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,910.	1,870.
Profits	36.90loss	0.89
Per Share	-	0.04
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	7,470.	7,290.
Profits	52.18loss	0.57
Per Share	-	0.02

Kroger

1st Quar March 24	1979	1978
Revenue	1,930.	1,670.
Profits	19.68	12.40
Per Share	1.44	0.91

Marine Midland Banks

1st Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	7.80	3.98
Per Share	0.62	0.32
Net Income	7.51	4.22
Per Share	0.60	0.34

North American Philips

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	546.13	464.03
Profits	14.80	10.86
Per share	1.14	0.84

Owens Illinois

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	816.60	696.50
Profits	17.98	9.13
Per Share	0.60	0.29

Roadway Express

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	238.20	198.60
Profits	9.76	8.62
Per Share	0.48	0.42

Teledyne

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	664.30	578.00
Profits	86.70	52.70
Per Share	6.40	3.69

Westinghouse Electric

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,780.	1,540.
Profits	83.20	66.20
Per Share	0.96	0.76

Revenue, Profits in Millions

France

Credit Lyonnais

Year	1978	1977
Profits	230.30	302.80

(Figures in French francs)

W. Germany

Metallgesellschaft

Year Sept. 30	1978	1977
Revenue	7,1170.	6,930.
Profits	21.80	31.00

(Figures in Deutsche marks)

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
MANAGER PR AND ADVT.	+ benefits	Phillips Petroleum Chemicals NV/SA	Brussels	Univ. degree, commun.-market., Eng., French + Dutch, exp. similar job.	E. Vanheegarden, Phillips Petroleum Chemicals NV/SA, Steenweg op Brussel 355, 1900 Overijse, Belgium.	I.H.T. 1-4-79
ADM. SITE MANAGER	Good	Pipeline Engineering GmbH	Arabic Area	Comm. background, exp. abroad, Eng. and/or French.	Pipeline Engineering GmbH Att. Mr. Piel, Postfach 28, 43 Essen 1, Germany.	I.H.T. 1-4-79
CONTROLLER	Generous	Sales, American corp. in France	South-West Paris	30-40, 5-7 yrs. exp. French acct. + U.S. report., fluent Eng. + French.	Miss B. Schaedlich, Le Murger, Alsace C - 28100 Dreux, France.	I.H.T. 1-4-79
EXPORT MANAGER	FF 150,000	French int. group.	Paris	French - English, 8-10 yrs. int'l exp., univ. degree bus. or engin.	ETAP, 4 rue Massenet, 75016 Paris.	I.H.T. 1-4-79
MANAGING DIRECTOR	Substantial	Part of U.K. group (confectionery)	Breda Holland	40-45, degree, Eng., German and/or French int'l exp. market. + finance.	Gehler Griswold N.V. Prins Hendrikkade 15, Amsterdam.	I.H.T. 5-4-79
SENIOR ESTIMATING MANAGER	-	Major S. Arabian Co. (Buildings)	London + travel	Exp. cost estimates, forecasts, bids	Box 32416, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.	I.H.T. 3-4-79
DIRECTEUR ADMISTRATIF ET FINANCIER	FF 250,000	Filiale française gr. mondial	Paris	35, formation sup., exp. gestion fin. Angl. ou Allemand.	L. Meunier, P.A. 9, rue Belfiol, 75782 Paris, Cedex 16.	Le Monde 10-4-79
EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER	Attractive	Asian Wall Street Journal	London + travel	Exp. high level govern., ind., finance	Mr. R.L.D. Sharp, Dow Jones Int'l, 76 Shoe Lane, London EC 4	Daily Telegraph 10-4-79
CONTROLEUR GESTION EUROPE	-	Worthington Turbodyne	France	30 ans, diplome HEC ou équiv., 4 ans exp. co. int'l anglais.	S.V.P. Ressources Humaines, 65 Av. de Wagram, 75017 Paris.	L'Express 9-4-79
GENERAL MANAGER	$28,000 + bonus	Int'l org. (control petrochemicals)	Saudi Arabia	Engineering degree, exp. S. Arabian contracts	West One Selection, 81 Berners St. London W1P 3AE.	Daily Telegraph 5-4-79
MANAGING DIRECTOR EUROPE	$90,000	Int'l Computer Manufacturer (EDP equipment)	Assumed Switzerland	Degree econom. or bus. adm., exp. computer ind., Eng. +	Royden Int'l S.A., 10, rue de la Scie, 1207 Geneva.	I.H.T. 12-4-79
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT EUROPE	More than £12,000	American Group (consumer goods)	London - or - Paris	30, exp. consultant, invest. bank., or stock broking. Fr. + Ger., Eng. +	Tyzack & Partners Ltd. Att. P.A.R. Lindsay, 19 Hallam St., London W1N 6DJ.	I.H.T. 12-4-79
European Sales & MARKETING EXECUTIVE	ca. DM 50,000	British Group (ind. buildings + metal castings)	Assumed Germany	30s, Engineer, exp. sales, Eng., Germ. + French.	Ref. 918, Barnett Keel Ltd., Providence Hs. River St., Windsor, Berks SL4 1QT, UK.	I.H.T. 12-4-79
MANAGING DIRECTOR	-	U.S. org. (ind. fluid mixing equip.)	Compiègne France	Graduate chem. or mech. engineer, exp. prod. ind. + sales. Eng.	Lightnin France, S.A., 23 rue Notre Dame de Bons Secours, 60200 Compiègne	Le Monde 11-4-79
GENERAL MANAGER PUBLISHING	Generous	Local + regional publications co.	Bahrain	30s, publishing exp. Mideast exp.	ERI HK Ltd., 87 Jermyn St., London SW1Y 6JD.	Daily Telegraph 10-4-79

NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices (3 p.m.) Apr. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
		— A—A—A —								
37½	29⅛	ACF	2.10	6.3	7	10	33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.3	7	53	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	15	AM Intl	.28	1.7	6	518	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
14¾	8⅞	APL	1	8.8		52	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ¼
48⅞	33⅞	ARA	1.64	4.4	8	13	37½	37	37	— ⅛
31⅞	19	ASA	1	4.2		124	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ¼
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	3.9	5	36	12½	12¼	12⅜	
40	29	AbbtLb	1	3.0	13	230	33⅛	32⅞	33	
23¾	15½	AcmeC	1.20	6.2	6	25	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13	10¼	AdaEx	1.28e	11.		23	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
8½	3⅞	AdmMI	.20e	4.0	7	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
45⅞	35½	AetnaLf	2.70	6.1	5	563	44⅝	44	44⅛	— ¼
26¾	17⅛	Ahmans	1	4.6	4	23	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
4	2	Aileen				14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅞	23⅞	AirPrd	.60	2.1	10	93	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1	4.9	10	4	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.2	8	27	13	12⅞	12⅞	
9⅞	7⅝	AlaP dpf.87		11.		3	8⅛	8	8	
95	80½	AlaP pf	9	11.		z100	81	81	81	— ⅛
87¼	73¾	AlaP pf8.16		11.		z100	74½	74½	74½	— 1
87	73	AlaP pf8.28		11.		z60	74½	74½	74½	— ½
20⅞	13½	Alaskln	.66	3.4	13	36	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
41	19½	Albany	1	2.6	11	7	38⅛	38	38	
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.6	10	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
46¾	28⅞	Albrtsn	1.20	3.1	8	15	39	38⅞	39	
38⅞	25¼	AlcanA	2	5.4	5	263	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛

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ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

APRIL 12, 1979 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE April 12	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '75, '76, '77	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	593 - 300	524	542 - 525	6	3.3	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	1978 net dividend of Fr. 18 to be proposed.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(*)38.50 - 15	26.90	27.50 - 26.90	—	5.6	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Net dividend proposal of Fr.10.50 per Banque Rothschild share at gen. meeting.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	960 - 322.10	919	929 - 910	11	3.0	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1978 Group turnover = 5,100 MF (+36%). Net dividend proposal of 42 Fr.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	690 - 311.60	553	540 - 520	28	4.9	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	Estimated '78 group consol. turnover = 14,424 MF vs. 12,883 MF in '77 (+12%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	265 - 125	257	265 - 249	17	4.6	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subsidiary UTA dividend for 1978 = Fr. 9.40 (+20% adjusted).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	144.50 - 80	140	142.50 - 135.50	10	5.7	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	Group's 1978 consolidated turnover = 6,115 MF of which 37% from overseas.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	146.90 - 98.10	146	146.90 - 146	11	5.5	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	New CCF representative office just opened in Frankfurt, W. Germany.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	103.30 - 48.60	59	63.90 - 57.90	—	—	9.62 - —5.56c - —	3,684	'78 parent company turnover (ex-taxes) = 6,001 MF vs. 5,728 MF in '77 (+5%).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	370 - 142	338	336.80 - 328	5	3.5	35.50c 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77-78 net dividend of 13 F (vs. 11.7 F) payable as of December 29.
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	550 - 326	378	385 - 378	10	5.5	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,574	1978 net dividend maintained at 20.70 francs.
IMETAL	Mining	73.05 - 45.80	66.70	68 - 65.50	7	5.7	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copperweld (USA) 1978 turnover of 420 Mil. Dollars (+27% vs. 1977).
MATRA	Electronic	5920 - 903	5760	5920 - 5800	17	0.6	66.41 - 99.79 - 337.70	259	1978 estimated net profit 150 MF. '78 net dividend proposal of Fr. 90.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	614 - 312.10	515	524 - 513	25	1.6	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	1978 consolidated turnover = 1,918 MF vs. 1,530 MF in 1977.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN	Chem.mn	110 - 63	85.20	83 - 82	15	5.9	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	1978 net dividend proposal of Fr. 5. (same as 1977).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	535 - 241.10	380	392.80 - 385.10	3	3.0	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,862	PSA 1978 estimated net profit = 225 MF vs. 193.1 MF in 1977 (+16.5%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	114 - 51.20	112	114 - 109	—	5.4	— - — - —	5,450	1978 turnover = 17,667 MF (+1.4% vs. 1977).
REDOUTE	Mail order	650 - 451	519	535 - 512	11	2.5	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.00c	926	For period ending Feb. 28, '79, group turnover (taxes inclu.) = 3,913.86 Mil.Fr. (+19%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	124.90 - 47.60	123.50	122.50 - 117.60	28	4.9	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1978 consolidated turnover = 25,458 MF vs. 23,611 MF in 1977 (+7.8%).
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	384 - 336.50	349.70	350 - 342.50	—	10.4	(not relevant)	25,300	1978 dividend set at 8 Florins, payable as of April 6, 1979.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 1339	1775	1820 - 1780	25	1.3	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	78-79 1st nine months consol. turnover (ex-taxes) 553.02 MF (+14.3%).
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	309 - 116.50	226.70	237 - 230	8	4.5	26.80 - 28.60 - 27.19	5,884	'78 estimated consol. turnover = 22,824 MF vs. 19,682 in '77 (+15.9%).

(*) Figures cols. 3-9 refer to Cie. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included. c. Consolidated.

(Continued on Page 9)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices (3 p.m.) Apr. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
27¾	23¼	NoSIPw	2.16	9.0	7	245	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
43½	36⅝	NSPw pf	3.60	9.7		z20	37	37	37	
49¼	42¾	NSPw pf	4.11	9.1		z10	45	45	45	+ ⅝
42⅛	23⅞	NorTel	.80	1.9	12	197	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
29¾	27⅝	Nortrp	1.80	5.2	6	102	34⅝	34½	34⅝	
37¾	22¾	NwstAirl	.80	2.7	10	577	30	29½	29½	— ¼
28⅜	22¼	NwtBcp	1.16	4.7	7	25	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
35⅜	25⅛	NwtEnr	2.40	7.3	6	13	33⅜	33	33	— ⅜
35	23	NwtInd	1.75	5.8	6	284	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
26¼	24	NwtP pf	2.36	9.4		4	25	25	25	— ⅛
12½	9¼	NwMLf	1e	9.8	10	22	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
38⅜	27⅜	NwStW	1.80	5.6	7	9	32¼	32¼	32¼	
27⅞	22	Norton	1.15	4.3	7	158	27	26¾	26½	+ ⅜
21⅛	15	NorSim	.92b	5.9	6	1265	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
48	34⅝	NortS pf	1.60	4.5		6	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
40½	25⅛	Nucor	.44	1.1	7	8	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
		— O-O-O —								
…4	16¼	OKC	1.20	3.8	12	67	32⅝	31½	32	— ¼
…9⅝	14¼	OakInd	.40	1.4	19	124	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
…9½	15⅛	OakiteP	1.20	6.6	9	14	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
…6⅝	14⅝	OcciPet	1.25	6.0		781	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
…3⅝	4⅝	OcciPet wt				109	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
…6⅛	26⅛	OcciP pf	2.16	6.4		6	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	—1¼
…4⅝	48¼	OcciP pf	3.60	5.4		9	67½	66⅝	67	—1¼
…2½	48⅝	OcciP pf	4	6.0		1	66¼	66¼	66¼	—1½
…5⅜	22	OcciP pf	2.50	11.		12	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
…3⅜	18½	OcciP pf	2.12	11.		2	20	20	20	
…4⅝	19⅝	OcciP pf	2.30	11.		27	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
…5¼	25½	Ogden	1.80	5.9	5	44	30¾	30	30⅝	+ ⅞
…9	14⅜	OhioEd	1.76	11.	13	216	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
…9	41	OhEd pf	4.40	10.		z100	42½	42½	42½	
…7½	80	OhEd pf	8.64	11.		z160	79	d78½	78½	—1½
…5½	71½	OhP pfB	7.60	10.		z30	73½	73½	73½	+1
…4	113¼	OhP pfA	14	12.		z40	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ⅜
…3	114	OhP pfF	14	12.		z300	116	116	116	+ ⅜
…8⅜	16⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.8	8	264	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
…4⅝	18¾	OklaNG	1.60	7.4	6	7	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	
…5¼	13⅝	Olin	.88	4.0	8	1270	22⅝	21⅝	22	+ ¼
…6⅛	19⅝	Omark	1.12	3.4	6	31	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	
…1½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.0	7	3	21	21	21	+ ⅛
…1¼	9½	Opelika	.84	7.8	6	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
…6¼	14⅛	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	15	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
…9⅝	4⅝	Orange	.20	3.0	4	37	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
…1¼	7⅛	OrionC	.30	2.7	8	147	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
…3½	15⅝	OutMar	1.40	7.9	5	32	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ¼
…3⅜	19⅝	OutletCo	1	4.7	6	6	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
…8½	13	OvrshDr	.84	5.8	6	16	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
…6⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	5.8	4	6	19	18⅞	19	
…9	20¼	OverSh	.50b	2.1	5	57	24⅝	23⅝	24	
…5⅝	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.3	7	83	28⅝	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
…4¼	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	6.1	6	250	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ¼
…2⅜	8	Oxfrdln	.68	6.8	5	17	10	9⅞	10	
		— P-Q —								
…3¼	15⅝	PHH Gp	.64	3.7	9	18	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
…2⅜	8	PNBMt	.82e	7.7	9	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
…1½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	6.7	7	75	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	— ½
…1⅝	11⅝	PSA			5	35	14	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
…3⅜	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
…5⅛	21⅜	PacGE	2.32	10.	7	549	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
…2	18⅛	PacLtg	2	9.2	7	27	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
…7⅜	38½	PacLm	2.20	5.1	13	44	43⅝	43	43	— ⅜
…1½	17	PNwTel	1.64	8.9	7	44	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
…3	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.5	8	183	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
…5¼	14	PacTT	1.40	9.5	8	77	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
…3¾	62	PacTT pf	6	9.4		z10	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
…3⅜	10	PacTin	.80	4.8	7	17	16½	16½	16½	
…3⅜	6½	PaineW	.44	4.9	5	25	9	9	9	— ⅛
…3⅜	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	6.7	5	34	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
…3¾	3⅞	Pamida	.12	2.9	69	120	4⅛	4	4⅛	
…9¾	5⅝	PanAm			3	392	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
…1¼	36⅛	PanEP	2.80	5.9	7	69	47½	47⅛	47¼	
…9⅜	14¾	Paprcft	1.14b	6.0	7	18	19	18⅞	18⅞	
…3⅜	10¾	Pargas	1.08	7.6	13	11	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
…7⅝	18⅝	ParkDrs	.24	1.0	8	408	25	24⅝	25	
…8⅝	22½	ParHan	1.20	4.8	7	24	25	24⅞	24⅞	
…3	19¾	ParkPn	.60b	1.9	11	10	32	32	32	
…4¼	7	PatPtl				58	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
…9½	15½	Paylsnw	.60	3.2	7	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
…3⅝	19⅝	Peabdy	.28b	1.3	8	16	21⅝	21⅝	21½	— ⅜
…5⅝	5½	Pengo				38	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
…¾	13⅝	PenCen				304	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
…1½	9⅝	PennCn prA				1	10	10	10	
…⅝	5	PenCn prB				26	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
…1¼	2⅝	PenDix				87	5½	5⅛	5½	
…1¼	28¼	Penney	1.76	6.2	7	427	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ¼
…2½	19	PaPL	2.04	10.	7	120	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
…3½	43½	PaPL pf	4.40	10.		z10	44	44	44	—1
…	44	PaPL pf	4.50	9.9		z80	45½	45½	45½	
…	80	PaPL pf	8.40	10.		z50	82½	82½	82½	
…	99	PaPL pf	9.24	8.9		z1000	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
…	101	PaPL pf	11	10.		z30	105	105	105	—2¼
…	112	PaPL pf	13	12.		z40	113	112¼	112¼	— ¾
…	74½	PaPL pf	8	11.		z20	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ¾
…½	82	PaPL pf	8.70	10.		z100	84½	84½	84½	—1
…½	38½	Penwlt	2.20	6.9	7	38	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
…½	20	Penw pf	1.60	7.7		12	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
…	26⅛	Pennzol	2.20	5.9	10	434	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	— ¼
…	7⅜	PeopDr	.24	2.3	6	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
…⅜	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.3	7	21	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
…⅜	23¼	PepsiCo	1	4.1	10	678	24⅜	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
…⅛	17¼	PerkinE	.52	1.6	14	133	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
…¾	8⅜	Pertec			7	85	10	9⅝	9⅝	
…⅝	34¼	Petrie	1.40	3.8	11	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
…⅜	27½	Petroln	1.04	2.8	9	15	37½	37	37	— ½
…⅛	20⅜	PetRs	2.47e	10.		7	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
…⅛	19	PetRs pf	1.75	8.0		20	22	22	22	— ⅛
…	27	Pfizer	1.32	4.1	11	689	32⅜	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
…	19¼	PhelpD	.60	2.3	23	311	26⅝	25¾	26¼	
…	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	9	669	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
…¾	36	PhilE pf	3.80	10.		z20	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
…⅜	73½	PhilE pf	7	9.3		z100	75½	75½	75½	
…⅝	83½	PhilE pf	8.75	10.		z50	86½	86½	86½	
…¾	73½	PhilE pf	7.85	11.		z30	74	74	74	—1
…½	91½	PhilE pf	9.50	10.		z260	93	93	93	—1⅛
…	70	PhilE pf	7.75	11.		z20	71	71	71	
…¼	18¼	PhilaSub	1.18	3.9	9	105	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
…¼	59	PhilMr	2.50	3.8	10	360	66	65½	65⅝	+ ⅜
8½	3⅝	Philind	.28	5.9	5	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅜	Philind pf	1	10.		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	PhilPet	1.20	3.3	8	841	36	35⅞	36	
18	9¼	PhilVH	.60	4.8	5	25	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvi	.24	1.8	6	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56e	9.3	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6	Pier 1	.20	1.9	6	24	u10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	32	Pilsbry	1.52	4.2	8	28	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	24½	Pioner	1.92	5.7	9	104	33⅝	33	33½	+ ⅜
22⅝	14½	PionrEl			10	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
29	20⅝	PitneyB	1.20	4.5	8	72	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	5.8	31	144	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
10⅝	4½	PlanRsc			8	39	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	Plantrn	.16	.9	13	168	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
32¼	8½	Playboy	.12	.5	28	127	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	.50e	2.2	9	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
31½	18	Pneumo	1	5.0	8	39	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.3	11	318	15	14⅝	14⅞	
60⅛	26⅝	Polaroid	1	2.6	11	314	39	38⅝	38⅝	
30½	15⅝	Pndrosa	.40	2.1	6	62	19⅛	18⅝	19	
36	21⅝	PopeTal	1.16	4.0	5	33	29	29	29	
22½	13	Portec	.80b	4.8	9	96	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅛	PortGE	1.70	9.9	12	83	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
39⅛	25	Potlch	1.16	3.1	9	174	37⅝	37	37⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	13	PotmEl	1.34	10.	8	104	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
44	36½	PotEl pf	2.44	6.3		10	38½	38½	38½	+1¼
52	44⅛	PotEl pf	4.50	9.6		z180	47⅝	47	47	
44⅝	21⅛	PrimeCm			24	272	36	35⅝	35⅝	
93	75⅞	ProctG	3.40	4.2	12	195	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝	— ¼
10⅝	9⅛	ProdRsh s			9	6	10½	10½	10½	
28	18	Proler	.25e	1.8	13	5	25⅝	25	25	— ½
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.8	10	92	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
24⅜	21⅝	PSCol pf	2.10	9.5		1	22	22	22	
29	24	PSInd	2.32	8.8	9	953	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
22½	18½	PSvNH	2.12	11.	6	37	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	25	PSNH pf	2.75	10.		z200	26½	26½	26½	+1⅛
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	8.9	7	32	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.20	10.	7	169	21½	21¼	21½	
16	14⅛	PSEG pf	1.40	9.9		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
59½	52⅛	PSEG pf	5.05	9.9		z310	51⅝	d51	51	—1⅝
62⅝	52⅛	PSEG pf	5.28	9.9		z160	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅜
25⅛	21⅝	PSEG pf	2.17	9.4		5	23	23	23	— ⅛
123½	109	PSE pf	12.25	11.		z50	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
92⅝	79	PSEG pf	7.80	9.5		z10	82	82	82	
87⅝	76	PSEG pf	7.40	9.4		z270	79	76½	79	+2½
10⅝	5½	Publick				121	8⅝	8	8½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	3½	PR Cem			4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	PaSPL	1.56	9.3	8	22	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
48	26⅝	Pullmn	1.60	5.0	5	113	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¼
20⅛	14⅝	Purox	1.16	6.9	8	72	17	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅝	3	PurinFa				88	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	21½	Purolt	1.28	4.6	9	115	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
27⅝	20⅝	QuakO	1.20	5.0	7	284	24	23⅝	24	
19⅝	12⅝	QuakStO	.88	5.9	10	53	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
28½	18⅝	Quanex s	1	3.5	9	164	u29⅝	28½	28½	+ ½
12½	4⅝	Questor	.20	2.3	11	67	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
		— R-R-R —								
33⅜	23⅝	RCA	1.60	5.9	7	741	27⅝	27	27	— ¼
44	37	RCA pf	3.50	8.7		z10	40¼	40¼	40¼	
74	57⅝	RCA pf	4	6.8		5	60	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
17½	9⅝	RTE	.60	5.7	5	12	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
20	10⅝	RLC	.56	3.7	5	45	15⅝	15	15⅛	
16⅝	11	RalsPur	.58	5.3	8	1572	11⅝	11	11	— ¼
17	4⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.1	28	717	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	14	Ranco	.76	4.9	7	21	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	RapAm	.60e	3.9	2	7	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
54	28	RapA pf	2.25	4.6		2	49	49	49	—1
40⅝	24½	Raybt	1.60b	5.1	6	14	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	14⅝	Raymndln	1	5.4	5	108	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
58⅝	36½	Raythn	1.60	3.6	9	398	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.3	8	104	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
21	12¼	RltRef	1.93	13.	8	3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Redman	.06e	1.3	4	50	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.1	7	35	10	9⅝	9⅝	
30⅝	21⅝	ReevsB	1.80	6.0	4	8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
16½	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	5.8	10	54	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
41	29⅝	ReinEl	1.60	4.7	8	58	34⅝	34¼	34⅛	— ⅜
43⅛	29⅝	ReinGp	1.60b	3.8	5	132	42⅛	41⅜	42⅛	— ⅛
65⅝	45½	RelG pf	2.20	3.5		11	64	63	63⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	25	Relin pf	2.68	10.		2	26½	26½	26½	
23½	11⅝	RepCp	.45e	1.9	5	238	u24⅝	21⅞	23⅝	+1⅜
31⅝	22	RepFnS	1.84	6.0	5	17	30⅝	30½	30½	— ½
3	1⅛	RepMtg				28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28¼	21⅛	RepSll	1.80a	6.6	4	129	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ½
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.3	7	654	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
16⅝	9	ResvOil	.24	1.5	13	495	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅝	RsOil pf	1.75	7.0		7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
31½	20½	RevcoD	.64	2.6	10	459	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Revere			4	33	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
59	39⅝	Revlon	1.30	2.7	13	298	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅛	Rexham	.60	2.8	10	232	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ⅝
21⅛	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.2	6	32	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
61½	48⅛	Reyin pf	2.36	4.4		2	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
65	53⅛	Reynin	3.80	6.6	6	740	58⅛	58	58	— ⅛
75	58⅝	Reyin pf	2.25	3.4		1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	48⅛	Reyin pf n	4.10	8.3		45	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	27⅝	ReyMtl	1.80	4.7	6	324	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅛
84	61½	ReyM pf	4.50	5.6		2	80	80	80	— ⅛
25⅛	16½	RichCo	1.20	5.9	5	37	20½	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
31	21	RchMer	1.06	4.8	8	75	22½	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.3	6	20	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	21⅝	RioGran	1	3.0	7	99	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	RioGr pf	.80	4.8		33	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
26	16⅝	RiteAid	.54	2.5	9	87	21⅞	21⅛	21½	
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.1	7	770	21⅝	21	21⅛	
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.4	6	18	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	8½	Robins	.40	4.3	8	55	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.6	7	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
20⅛	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.4	7	22	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ¼
15¼	18⅛	Rockowr	1	7.1	5	96	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
40¼	30⅝	Rockwl	2.40	6.2	7	107	39	38⅝	38⅝	
40⅝	36½	RohmH	1.52	4.2	9	49	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	10	Rohrlnd			6	57	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Rollins	.60	2.8	10	371	21½	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅜
40	28⅝	Rolm s			38	57	36⅝	35½	36	— ⅝
11⅝	9⅛	Roper s	.90	8.0	5	35	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
21½	13⅝	Rorer	.76	4.8	12	74	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
27	15	Rosario	.50a	2.2	11	42	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
27⅛	12½	Rowan	.10	.5	11	128	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	13	RCCos	1.04	7.1	87	31	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
68⅝	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.3	6	214	66⅝	66½	66½	— ⅛
34¼	21⅝	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	10	196	24⅝	24	24	+ ¼
13⅝	9⅝	RussTog	.88	8.7	7	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅝	14⅝	RyanH	1	5.5	7	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
30⅝	15⅝	RyderS	.80	3.5	6	71	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
		— S-S-S —								
10⅝	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.7	11	132	7⅝	7½	7½	
24⅝	16⅝	SCM	1.10	4.7	5	82	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	7⅝	SPSTec	.50	2.7	8	46	18⅝	17½	18¼	+ ⅜
36⅝	23	Sabine	.56	1.6	28	59	34⅝	34	34	— ⅜
13	8	Safgdln	.32	2.6	12	41	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
46	38⅛	Safewy	2.60	6.0	8	212	43⅝	42⅝	43¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	9	SagaCp	.44	4.9	5	48	9⅝	d 8⅝	9	
29⅝	21⅝	StJoMn	1.30	5.0	13	140	26¼	26	26⅛	— ⅜
14	12¼	StJoLP	1.26	10.	7	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
43⅝	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	5.8	5	12	43	43	43	— ⅜
12⅝	10	SPaul	1e	9.4		29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	26½	StRegP	1.80	5.7	8	84	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
8⅝	5½	Salant	.40	5.9	6	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅝	7⅝	Sambos	.60	7.2	6	551	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
16	14⅛	SDieGE	1.44	9.5	7	176	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	SJuanR	1.05t	6.2	19	62	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	12⅝	Sanders	.40	1.9	10	76	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
39½	29⅝	SFeInd	2.40	6.4	6	326	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	SFeIn pf	.50	5.1		11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
40½	23⅝	SFeInt	.72	2.4	11	463	30⅝	30⅝	30½	
8½	3½	SavASIp			15	14	8	7⅝	7⅝	
15	7	SavOnD	.40	4.1	8	20	10	9⅝	9⅝	
13½	10⅝	SavEIP	1	9.1	4	23	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SavE pf	1.28	11.		2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
24⅝	11⅛	Savin	.50	3.1	4	1558	16⅝	14⅝	16⅛	+1½
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			6	43	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Schaefer				21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.24	4.4	8	836	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅜
62⅝	62	SchrPl pf	n5.07	8.1		8	62½	62½	62½	
16⅝	9⅛	Schlitz	.40	4.0	25	555	10½	10	10⅛	— ¼
107⅝	64⅝	Schlmb	1.65	1.3	18	226	106⅝	105⅝	106⅛	+ ⅛
72	66⅝	Schlmb wi				9	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
25⅛	18	SCOA s	.80	3.3	7	11	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	ScottLad	.36r	7.0		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	22	ScotFet	1.60	5.9	6	32	27⅝	27¼	27⅛	
21⅛	15⅝	ScottF	.64	3.4	7	73	19	18⅝	19	
19⅝	12⅝	ScottP	.84	4.4	8	460	19⅛	18⅝	19	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.6	8	29	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
24⅝	17⅛	ScovIll	1.40	7.0	6	16	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Scudder			16	24	8⅝	8½	8½	
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf	.81e	9.1		21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅝	11⅛	SeaCA pf	1.46	11.		11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	2.0	6	47	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
35⅝	23⅛	SeabCL	2.20	8.2	6	74	27	26⅝	26⅝	
15½	9⅛	SeabWA	.40b	2.8	8	206	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
31½	23	Seafst	1.72	4.2	7	38	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
33⅝	22⅝	Seagrm	1.12	3.4	12	81	32½	31⅞	32½	+ ½
17½	10⅝	Seagrv	.27e	1.8	7	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
29⅛	19⅝	SeaIPw	1.10	4.2	8	35	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ¼
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.6	11	601	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Sears	1.28	6.3	7	1016	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Seatrain			5	1157	7½	d 7	7⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	27⅝	SecPac	n1.80	6.2	6	311	u29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ¼
48¼	25⅛	Sedco	.64	2.1	10	68	31¼	31	31	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅝	SeigLt	1.20b	9.2	6	10	13	13	13	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	SvCpInt	.28	2.9	6	58	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.4	5	75	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
34½	21	Shapell	.15	.5	4	17	30⅛	30½	30⅝	
17½	6¼	ShearH	.40	3.2	3	106	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅛	ShellOil	2	5.1	7	208	39½	39	39	— ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	ShelGlo	.70	6.4	4	23	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅝	ShelG pf	1.35	7.9		10	17	17	17	+ ½
31⅝	19⅝	Shrwin			29	10	21⅝	21½	21⅛	+ ¼
58	44	Shrw pf	4.40	9.1		z10	48½	48½	48½	
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.0	7	34	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
27⅛	19⅝	Signal	.80	3.0	6	637	27⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ½
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.6	7	41	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.6	12	88	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	SimpPat	.56	4.9	11	188	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Singer	.80	6.2	4	176	13	12⅝	13	
38⅛	30⅛	Singr pf	3.50	11.		8	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
38⅝	20⅛	Skagas	.88	3.1	8	57	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	Skyline	.48	4.6	8	77	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅝	17⅛	SmithA	1.40	7.3	3	13	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	34	SmithInt	.92	1.7	10	278	54½	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
102½	56⅝	Smtkln	2.40	2.6	17	107	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	4.5	5	34	18	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
44⅝	30⅛	SnapOn	1.28	3.1	13	61	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
10½	7½	SonyCp	.10e	1.0	18	468	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
21½	17⅝	SooLin s			7	21	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	SoAltTr				45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	10.	7	102	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	SCrE pf	2.50	10.		2	25	25	25	— ½
20⅝	17	SoJerin	1.68	9.1	8	8	18½	18½	18½	
45⅝	26⅝	Soutdwn	.60	1.4	7	3	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
15⅝	11½	SoetBk	.80	5.8	6	101	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅝	21⅝	SoCalE	2.48	9.7	7	1397	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
17½	13⅝	SouthCo	1.54	11.	9	589	14	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅝	17⅝	SoInGE	1.52	8.3	9	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
39½	29⅝	SoNRes	1.25	3.2	8	94	39	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
40	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.1	7	25	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
34⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	8.0	7	99	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
57¼	44⅝	SouRy	3.20	5.9	6	45	54¼	54	54	
56	43	SoRy pf	3	5.8		1	52	52	52	+ ¼
29⅝	26⅝	SoRy pf	n2.60	9.4		6	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	6.7	9	165	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
34⅝	24	Soutind	.72b	2.7	10	10	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
64⅝	39⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.6	18	46	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	—1
19⅝	16⅛	SwtAir s	.28	1.5	5	191	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	23	SwtBsh	1.24	5.2	6	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10	SwtFore	.30	1.5	6	455	u19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
37½	22⅝	SwtFl pf	1.50	3.9		29	u38	37⅛	38	+ ½
15⅛	13⅛	SwtPS	1.28	9.2	9	65	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12½	SpartF	.40	2.7	7	30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15½	10	Sparton	.60	4.8	12	2	12½	12½	12½	
26⅝	15⅝	SpectPh			14	83	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.0	5	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	30⅛	SperyH pf	3	9.5		2	31½	31½	31½	— ½
51⅝	35⅛	SprryR	1.32	2.7	8	365	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13	SprngsM	1.05	6.3	7	59	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.0	9	41	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	22⅝	Squibb	1.08	3.2	13	313	34	33⅝	34	
13⅝	11⅛	StaRite	n.70	6.0	6	49	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
23	16½	Staley	1	4.8	16	29	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22⅝	StBrnd	1.36	5.7	9	133	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
47½	40	StdBr pf	3.50	7.5		z100	46½	46½	46½	—1
35	19⅝	StBPnt	.64	2.9	10	64	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
20½	13⅝	StdMotA	.64	3.6	8	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	38⅝	StOilCl	2.80	5.8	7	583	48⅝	48	48½	+ ⅛
63⅝	46⅝	StOInd	3	4.9	8	876	62	61½	61½	— ⅜
52½	28⅝	StOilOh	.88	1.8	12	162	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅝	StPacCp	.50b	6.1	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅛	Standex	.65	4.8	7	21	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	3.9	8	289	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
30¼	22¼	Starret	1.32	4.4	6	13	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
6⅝	3½	StMuttnv			23	21	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅝	9⅝	StaMSe	1.05	10.		16	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
49⅝	36½	StaufCh	2	4.5	8	74	44⅝	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	Sterchl	.68	6.9	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8	6⅝	SterlBcp	.66	8.7	5	20	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	SterlDg	.77	4.3	11	505	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.4	12	15	3⅝	3½	3½	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.60	2.4	10	12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.3	5	45	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	StewWa	2.10	6.4	6	5	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
31½	18	StokVC	1.32	4.6	9	168	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
13	10⅝	StokVC pf	1	9.0		z100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
52⅝	38	StoneW	2.75r	6.5	8	11	42	41⅝	42	
29⅝	10½	StonCon	.60	2.2	20	60	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ½
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp	1.10	6.1	5	21	18⅛	18	18⅛	
42½	17⅝	StorTec			18	824	47⅝	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
38½	25	StorerB	1.30	3.2	10	75	u41	38	40⅝	+2⅛
17⅝	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.6	6	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	27⅝	StuWar	1.25	4.2	5	40	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ¼
5	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	4.8	14	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.1	7	21	21⅝	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
32	21⅝	SunChm	.60	2.1	5	11	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
28⅝	19	SunEl	.60	2.2	14	25	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
51½	36⅛	SunCo	3	6.0	7	67	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
52½	37½	SunC pf	2.25	4.3		4	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅜
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.40	5.9	7	489	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
26⅛	19	Sundstr	.80	3.1	8	127	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
17½	9	SunsM	.20e	1.3	28	237	16⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.0	9	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
388	244½	SuprOil	2.80	.7	49	13	381	376	376	—4
16⅝	9⅝	SupmkG	.42	3.1	5	485	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
31	21⅝	Supm pf	1.30	4.8		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
12¼	5	Supscp				27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	SutroM	.90e	9.0	10	15	10	10	10	
29⅝	17⅝	Swank	1.40a	6.4	6	7	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
23⅝	14½	Sybron	.96	4.4	9	96	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.0	10	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		— T-T-T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.0	9	130	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	33⅛	TRW	1.80	4.8	7	130	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	
92⅝	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.4		5	82	81¼	81⅛	— ⅜
81	63⅝	TRW pr	4.50	6.3		58	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.7	7	87	22¼	22	22	— ¼
4⅝	1⅝	Talcott				13	3½	3½	3½	
15⅝	10¼	Talley	1	9.5	6	30	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	Talley pf	1	9.1		7	11	11	11	
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.44	7.9	7	73	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	19⅝	Tandy			8	737	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	4¼	Tandycft n				268	4½	4⅛	4½	
13¼	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.3	68	58	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
15½	9	Tchncolr	.60	4.4	9	12	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Technicn			11	42	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
57	36	Tekirnx	.64	1.2	14	242	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	Telecor			8	74	10½	10½	10½	
128¼	76	Teledn	9.92t	7.8	7	993	u130½	127⅛	128	+2⅛
16⅝	8¼	Telprmt			21	258	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ¼
9⅝	3⅝	Telex			11	129	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34½	29	Tennco	2.20	6.8	7	1527	32¼	32	32⅛	
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr	7.40	8.7		12	85	85	85	
12⅝	6⅝	Tesoro			6	168	11⅛	10⅞	11	
25⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf	2.16	9.3		7	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Texaco	2	7.6	8	1892	26⅝	26	26¼	
41⅝	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.5	8	43	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.4	8	74	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
30¼	26⅛	TxET pf	2.87	10.		3	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	34⅝	TexGT	2.64	6.2	7	113	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅜
22⅝	16	Texlnd	.60	2.8	5	15	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅛
92½	66¼	TexInst	2	2.4	14	98	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅜
15	5⅝	TexInt			22	2109	u15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
39⅝	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	10	132	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.3	8	1146	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅝	Texsgif	1.20	5.0	18	75	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
44⅝	35⅝	Texsgif pf	3	7.1		24	42⅛	42	42	— ¼
13⅝	3⅛	Texfl Ind			5	131	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
35	23½	Textron	1.80	6.5	6	127	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	6.9		3	30¼	30¼	30¼	
39⅝	27¼	Thiokol	1.30	3.6	8	144	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	36	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	12	14	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	8¼	Thomln	.52b	5.4	5	60	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	5.8	6	18	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
16	8	Thrifty	.60	3.9	12	48	15⅝	15⅛	15½	
37⅝	18⅝	Ticor	1.28	3.4	9	17	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.90	3.7	9	12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	18⅝	TigerInt	.80	3.1	7	537	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+1
50⅝	37⅝	Timeln	1.50	3.9	7	250	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
38½	27⅝	TimI pfA	1.57	5.6		1	28	28	28	+ ¼
32⅝	27⅝	TimI pfB	1.57	5.6		62	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	25⅝	TimesM	1.20	4.0	7	177	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
57⅝	45	Timkn	3	5.2	8	68	57⅝	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	TobinP				2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34½	15½	ToddSh			8	6	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim	.60	2.5	10	148	24⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1
24⅝	19⅝	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	75	20⅝	20	20⅛	
26⅝	21½	TolEd pf	2.36	10.		6	23	23	23	
24½	20⅝	TolEd pf	2.21	10.		1	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp				84	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
14⅝	8¼	ToolRol	.40b	4.1	6	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo	.72	2.8	9	142	26⅝	25½	25⅝	—1⅛
19	15⅝	Tracor s	.40	2.2	9	34	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
21⅝	17½	Trane s			7	294	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	27⅝	TranUn	2.12	6.7	6	16	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ½
30⅝	13⅝	TWC			4	830	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
23½	17⅝	TWC pf	2	10.		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		40	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅝	13⅝	Transm	1	5.5	6	431	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
23¼	19½	Traninc	2	9.9		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.24	4.7	10	422	26⅝	25⅛	26⅝	
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	4.7	8	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅝	23½	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		3	25	25	25	
18½	12½	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	66	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
29⅝	19¼	Tranwy	1.60	7.3	5	18	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	38⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.5	4	215	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	33⅝	Travelr pf	2	4.8		4	41½	41½	41½	—1
20⅝	16⅝	TriCon	1.94e	11.		58	18⅛	18	18	
31¼	27	TriCn pf	2.50	9.0		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	TriSoM			2	40	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
13½	7⅝	Triolnd	.10r	1.0		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	TriaPc	.72	3.6	7	12	20	20	20	
12	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.4	11	102	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25	15⅝	TrinityIn	1	4.5	7	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ½
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG	1.42	8.7	8	96	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	24⅝	TCFox	1.40a	3.5	6	94	40½	39⅝	40⅛	— ⅛
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.1	7	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	TycoLab	.80	4.0	4	36	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.7	8	25	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
40½	20⅝	Tymshr			18	455	u41⅝	37⅝	40⅝	+3½
		— U-U-U —								
45⅝	21⅝	UAL	1	3.9	2	1124	26⅛	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	UGI	1.64	8.0	7	26	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
30	25⅝	UGI pf	2.75	10.		z100	26¼	26¼	26¼	
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.8	7	16	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	UMET Tr			12	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.2	5	191	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
39	17	UVInd	1	2.6	8	318	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
98⅝	60⅛	UVIn pf	5.50	5.5		1	u99½	99½	99½	+ ⅜
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.3	5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	35⅝	UnilLt	1.09e	2.1	9	4	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅛
64⅝	49⅝	UnINV	3.93e	6.2	6	1	63	63	63	—1
32½	14	UnBnco	.92	2.8	13	196	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
52½	38½	UComp	2.40	4.8	10	62	50⅝	50	50	— ⅛
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.2	6	479	39⅝	38⅝	39	— ¼
11⅛	7½	UnCmrce	.20	2.2	11	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.31r	5.6	7	172	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
15⅛	13¼	UnElec	1.44	11.	7	146	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
38½	32¼	UnEl pf	3.50	10.		z30	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	9.6		2	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf	2.72	10.		2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
86	74½	UnEl pfH	8	10.		2	78	78	78	+ ½
69⅝	46⅛	UnOCal	2.60	3.8	8	609	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	—1
63⅝	42⅛	UPacC	2.30	3.7	11	277	63	62⅝	63	
8½	5	Uniroyal			172	237	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
82	42	Uniryl pf	8	13.		z500	59½	58⅝	59½	+ ⅛
15½	6⅝	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23½	11⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	6.1	6	108	u40⅝	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	26½	UFinCal	s.90	3.0	8	61	30	30	30	
23½	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.8	7	122	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
28	22½	Ulllum	2.56	11.	8	3	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	19	Ulllu pf	2.20	11.		z80	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
22	12½	UnitInd	.85b	5.0	6	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	UnitInn	.22	1.9	5	27	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
13⅛	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.0	5	6	11½	11⅝	11½	
2⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn				213	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16	UnRefn	.84	3.4	5	26	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
16¼	14½	USFoS	1.58e	9.8		5	16¼	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	29	USFid	2.40	6.8	5	72	35⅛	35	35¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	22⅛	USGyps	2	6.8	5	115	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅛
38⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	6.9		1	26	26	26	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	USHom	.52	5.0	4	121	10½	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
18	6⅝	USInd	.64	7.1	6	104	9⅝	9	9	
20⅛	12⅛	USLease	.52	3.4	5	40	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	US Rlty				30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	USShoe	1.48	6.7	5	17	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.6	9	404	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
37	29⅝	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	168	32⅛	32	32	
52½	35¼	UnTech	2.20	5.5	7	357	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅜
140½	101	UTch pf	7.32	6.8		6	108½	108	108⅛	—1⅛
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf	3.87	7.1		3	54½	54	54½	+ ¼
20	17⅝	UnITel	1.44	7.6	7	285	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
26⅝	11⅝	Unitrod	.50	2.2	11	83	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Univar	.56	6.9	8	116	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
22	15	UnivFd	.96	6.5	6	50	15	d14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.6	7	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
56	36	Upjohn	1.52	3.5	10	191	43	42¼	43	+ ¼
25	17	USLIFE	.64	2.7	7	174	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	9¼	UslifeFd	.96a	9.6		3	10	10	10	— ⅛
19⅝	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.4	10	236	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	9.9		16	28½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
24¼	20⅝	UtPL pf	2.04	9.5		3	21⅝	21½	21½	
		— V-V-V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.40	6.8	7	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	VSI Cp	.60	2.9	8	22	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Valleyln	.40	6.0	21	93	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
16½	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	11⅝	Varian	.40	2.3	65	9	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.2	6	145	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Veeco	.40	1.8	9	86	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	4	Vendo				44	5⅛	5	5	
3⅝	1⅝	Venice				34	3⅛	3	3⅛	
14½	11⅝	VestSe	1.36e	11.		8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
33	18⅝	Viacom	.25	.8	16	25	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
15⅝	12¼	VaEPw	1.32	10.	7	492	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
55	50	VaEP pf	5	10.		z68	50	50	50	— ¼
99⅝	90	VaEP pf	8.60	9.6		z20	89½	d89½	89½	— ½
104¼	94¼	VaEP pf	9.75	10.		z10	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
30⅝	26⅝	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		2	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
81	70¼	VaEP pf	7.20	9.9		z100	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
84⅝	71⅝	VaEP pf	7.45	10.		z680	72⅝	72½	72½	
16⅝	7⅝	Vornado			82	519	u17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
16	9⅝	Vulcinc	.75	5.2	6	22	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	24⅝	VulcnM	1.60	4.6	8	15	35	34⅝	35	+ ½
		— W-W-W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	12	190	34⅝	34	34⅝	— ¼
22½	11⅝	Wabash	.58	3.0	6	11	16½	16½	16½	
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.3	8	70	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
7	3½	WachRty				88	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¼	WalMrt	.30	1.1	14	3	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
38½	19⅝	Walgrn	1.40	5.1	7	28	27½	27¼	27⅝	+ ¼
40	28	WlkrA	1.60a	4.1	8	12	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	21⅝	WallBus	.84	3.4	8	4	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	WalMu	1.40	6.0	4	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
35½	26⅝	WaltJm	1.60	5.2	6	51	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.9		1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
12⅝	7⅝	WardFd			8	16	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco			5	27	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	5.5	9	23	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
37⅝	35	WrnCom s	1	2.7	8	113	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
32½	22⅝	WarnrL	1.20	5.1	9	530	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
27	22½	WashGs	2.40	9.8	10	9	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
31⅝	21⅝	WshNat	1.40	5.3	6	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	30	22⅝	22⅝	22½	
31⅝	21	WasteM	.50	1.6	12	130	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.7	16	77	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
7½	4⅝	WayGos	.48	8.2	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20	.9	14	256	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	WeisMkt	1.20	3.4	9	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
33⅛	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	5.7	6	44	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	8.6	10	13	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
40	31½	WPtPe	2.80	8.0	6	6	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	WstcIT	.80	7.1	9	100	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	4.6	3	84	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	8.0		34	25	25	25	
30⅝	23	WnBnc	1.36	4.9	6	727	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
31½	28¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.3	11	140	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
50	24¼	WPacIn	1	2.2		115	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	15	WnPubl	.88	3.3	12	65	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.5	8	154	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
52	42	WnUn pf	4.60	9.9		1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	WUn dpf	1.18	11.		9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
25½	21	WUTI pf	2.56	11.		6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
25	16	WestoEl	.97	5.4	6	1073	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	23⅝	Wstvoc	1.32	4.5	8	235	29⅝	29½	29½	
24⅝	16	Weybrg	1.08	5.4	6	33	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
32⅝	22	Weyerhr	1	3.3	10	321	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.5		7	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	4.0	8	46	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
19⅝	9	WheelPit			5	53	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
58⅝	40½	WhelPit pf	6	12.		z50	49	49	49	+ ⅛
49½	32	WhelPit pf	5	13.		z210	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.0	7	44	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
26	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	5.2	6	257	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt				63	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.1	7	193	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
19½	11⅝	Wickes	1.04	6.8	5	47	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
12	6½	Wiebldt	.44	4.2	10	130	10½	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.3	40	94	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6	WilshrO	.14	1.4	28	91	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
31⅝	27	WinDx	1.44	5.2	9	129	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	Winnbgo			16	58	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	WinterJ	1	9.3	12	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.5	8	50	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
106	97¼	WisE pf	8.90	9.0		z40	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¾
23	19	WisGas	1.92	8.9	7	15	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.2	9	9	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21¼	17¼	WiscPS	1.62	9.0	7	87	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
25	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.1	6	246	24	23¼	23½	—1
17½	10	WitrR	.80	7.3	5	35	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	WolvrW	.30	2.7	7	149	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Womtc	.60	3.3	9	427	18⅛	17⅝	18	
31⅝	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.6	15	117	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
32	17⅝	Wolwth	1.60	5.4	7	8621	30⅛	28⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
43	26⅝	Wolw pf	2.20	5.2		653	42⅝	39⅝	42	
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir			28	19	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
77½	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	6	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅛	Wurltzr	.48	4.7	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Wylain	.80	6.4	6	31	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
11½	6¼	WyleLb	.50	4.7	12	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7½	3¼	Wyly			22	42	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		— X-Y-Z —								
64	42⅝	Xerox	2.40	4.2	10	699	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ½
18½	14¼	XTRA s	.52	2.8	4	263	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	13⅝	Yates	.20	.9	6	35	22⅝	22	22⅛	—1⅛
21⅝	15	ZaleCp	1	6.1	7	49	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.8	21	220	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
87	61	Zapata pf	2	2.7		1	73½	73½	73½	—9½
17⅝	9¼	ZayreCp			5	31	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	7.0	12	255	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnlnd	.80	4.8	7	150	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 11, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
…3	Abitibi	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
…0	Acklands	$16	16	16	— ⅛
…5	Agnico E	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
…0	Agra Ind A	$7	7	7	
…0	Alta Gas A	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
…8	Alta Nat	$54	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
…0	Algo Cent	$21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
…5	Am Bonza	$21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
…0	Andres W A	$15	14⅝	15	
…0	Argus C pr	$14½	14½	14½	— ¼
…0	Asbestos	$46½	46½	46½	
…0	Atco A	$21⅛	20½	21	— ¼
…3	BP Can	$24¼	23½	23½	— ⅜
…2	Bank N S	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
…0	Baton B	$13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
…0	Beth Cop A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
…8	Bralor Res	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
…0	Bramalea	$18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
…3	Brenda M	$18⅛	18	18	
…5	BCFP	$20⅝	20½	20½	— ½
…3	BC Phone	$18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
…0	Brunswk	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
…3	Budd Auto	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
…3	CAE A	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
…5	Cad Frv	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
…5	Cal Pow A	$43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ ¼
…5	Camflo	$13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
…	C Nor West	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
…	C Packrs	$26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
…	Con Perm	$19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
…	Con Trust A	$27	27	27	+ ⅞
…	C Tung	$27⅛	26	27⅛	+1¼
…	CCablesy A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
…	Cdn Cel	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
…	CI Bk Com	$28	27⅝	28	
…	Cdn Tire A	$30	29	29¼	— ¼
…	C Ulilies	$18⅝	18½	18½	
…	Candel Oil	$34½	33½	33½	— ½
…	Cassiar	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
	Celanese	490	480	490	
	Can Distrb	$12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
	Cons Gas	$21¼	21	21⅛	
…	Con Fardy	320	315	315	
…	Conwest	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
…	Coseka R	$8½	8¼	8½	
…	Craigmt	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
…	Crush Intl	$11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
…	Cyprus	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
…	Czar Res	$8⅝	8½	8½	
…	Daon Dev	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	
…	Daon A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
…	Denison	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
…	Dicknsn	$6⅝	6¼	6½	— ¼
…	D Bridge	$31¼	31¼	31¼	
…	Dofasco A	$34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
…	Dom Store	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
…	Du Pont	$21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
…	Dylex L A	$16	15⅝	15⅝	
…	East Mal	180	176	176	— 4
…	Electham A	$5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
…	Emco	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
…	Falcon C	$8⅝	8¼	8½	— ¼
…	Fibra Nik A	$52⅝	51¼	52¼	+ ⅜
…	Fed Ind A	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
…	Francana	$10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
…	Fraser A	$15½	15½	15½	
…	Fruehauf	$11⅝	11¼	11¼	
…	G M Res	460	460	460	— 5
…	S Distrb A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
…	G Distrb w	285	284	285	
…	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
…	Goodyear	$20½	20½	20½	+ ½
…	Granduc	153	148	148	— 5
…	Gt Oil Sds	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
…	Gt Forest	$48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ¼
…	Greyhnd	$20	20	20	
…	Hard Crp A	355	350	355	
…	Harlequin	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
…	Hawker A	$11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
…	Hayes D	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
…	H Bay Co	$31⅝	29½	29⅝	—2¼
…	IAC	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
…	Indal	$15	14⅞	15	
…	Indusmin	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
…	Inglis	$13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
…	Inland Gas	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
…	Int Mogul	$6	5⅝	5⅝	
…	Int Pipe A	$18⅝	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
…	Ivaco A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
…	Jannock	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
…	Kaiser Re	$19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
…	Kam Kotia	400	390	400	
…	Kelsey H	$27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
…	Kerr A A	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
…	Labatt A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
…	Lob Min	$40¼	40¼	40¼	
…	Lacana	$5½	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
…	LOnt Cem	$6¼	6	6	— ¼
…	LL Lac	305	300	305	
…	Lob Co A	435	435	435	
…	Lob Co B	430	430	430	
…	Loeb M	$10½	9⅝	10½	+ ½
…	MICC	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
…	Mclan H A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
…	MB Ltd	$22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
…	McGraw H	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
…	Molson A	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
50	Molson B	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
25418	Moore	$38⅝	38⅛	38½	
1900	Murphy	$16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
800	Nat Trust	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
25883	Noranda A	$43⅝	43	43	— ⅜
54123	Norcen	$20½	19⅝	20¼	
1375	NTecm B w	$27	26½	26½	— ⅜
100	Nowsco W	$29	29	29	
28922	Oakwood P	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
10300	Ocelot B	$15½	15	15	
5474	Oshawa A	$9⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
36494	Pace Pet	$13¼	12⅝	12⅝	
11700	Pamour A	$6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
1467	PanCan P	$49½	49	49	— 1
6700	Pembina	$9⅝	9⅝	9½	
2100	Petrofina	$26	26	26	— ⅛
1950	Pine Point	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
12905	Place G	375	365	365	— 5
775	Placer	$27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
300	Ram	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3025	Redpath	$14	14	14	+ ⅝
12200	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10650	Reichhold	$13	12½	13	+ ⅛
10151	Revnu Prp	168	165	165	
1405	Roman	$27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
7300	Sceptre	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
1700	Scotts A	$12⅝	12	12¼	+ ⅛
13812	Shell Can	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
13515	Sherritt A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11924	Simpsons	290	280	285	— 5
1373	Simpsn S A	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
1870	Slater Stl	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
14001	Southm	$27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ¼
1900	St Brodcst	$12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
9453	Stelco A	$29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
4510	Steep R	380	375	375	—10
869	Talcorp A	$11¼	11	11	+ ¼
5383	Teck Cor A	$14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
5836	Teck Cor B	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
2700	Teledyne	$9	8½	9	+ ⅜
1254	Tex Can	$59	59	59	— ¼
3200	Thom N A	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
10587	Tor Dm Bk	$23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
7475	Torstar B	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
4491	Traders A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9230	Trns Mt A	$10¼	10	10⅛	
18559	TrCan PL	$20	19⅝	19⅝	
4252	Turbo Cl B	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	
24690	UGas A	$11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1440	Union Oil	$23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
2515	U Keno	$13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
500	U Siscoe	$9½	9½	9½	
300	Un Carbid	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
400	Versil Cor	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	
200	Vestgron	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
1200	Voyager P	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
1365	Weldwod	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
220	West Mine	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5903	Weston	$24¼	24	24	
4200	Woodwd A	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
2050	Yk Bear	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛

Total sales 3,895,023 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices April 11, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
200	AlgomaSt	$28	28	28	— ¼
5676	Bnk Mont	$25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
2000	Basic Res	$8	8	8	— ⅛
400	Can Cmt	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
500	Conron	$27¼	27¼	27¼	
4350	Con Bath	$13½	13½	13½	
11350	Dom TxtA	$14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
5200	FCA Int	355	340	340	—10
500	RollandA	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
200	RollandB	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2637	Royal Bk	$41¼	41	41	— ⅛
1400	Utd Asbest	300	295	300	+10

Total sales 522,267 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

April 12, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	346	Matsu E. Wks	564
Canon	581	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	137
Dai Nip. Print	559	Mitsubi Corp.	428
Fuji Bank	334	Mitsui Co.	312
Fuji Photo	640	Mitsukoshi	475
Hitachi	248	Nippon Elec.	335
Honda Motor	565	Sharp	472
C. Itoh	293	Sony Corp	2,180
Japan Air L.	2,750	Sumitomo Bank	334
Kansai El. Pwr.	960	Taisho Marine	232
Kao Soap	635	Takeda	539
Kirin Brewery	440	Teijin	127
Komatsu	349	Tokyo Marine	476
Kubota	285	Toray	164
Matsu El. Ind.	708	Toyota	886

Market Summary

April 12, 1979

Previous NYSE Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Woolworth	798,500	30	—1
GPUCp	598,700	13⅝	+ ⅛
Sony Corp	529,900	10¼	+1¼
Holiday Inn	467,900	19½	— ⅛
OlinCp	375,500	21⅝	— ½
BallyMfg	322,800	72⅛	+2
SearsRoeb	308,500	20⅝	
Exxon	277,700	53½	
AmTT	273,000	61½	
SouthCal Ed	238,100	25⅝	— ⅛
Singer Co	223,600	13	— ⅛
Texas Intl	209,700	14¼	— ½
Gen Motors	209,200	58	— ¾
Sterl Drug	205,400	17⅝	
MGM s	202,800	24⅛	—2

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	21.54	38.46
Advanced	538	461
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	7.80
Declined	677	991
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	20.83
Unchanged	N.A.	432
Total issues	N.A.	1,884
New highs	N.A.	50
New lows	N.A.	14

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3 pm
30 Ind	881.76	884.62	868.68	871.71	870.84
20 Trn	235.29	236.61	232.13	233.69	233.40
15 Util	104.30	104.87	103.32	103.96	103.89
65 Stk	299.61	300.88	295.55	296.98	296.68

NYSE Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3pm.
Composite	N.A.	N.A.	57.65	57.60
Industrials	N.A.	N.A.	63.68	63.60
Transp.	N.A.	N.A.	46.23	46.11
Utilities	N.A.	N.A.	38.98	39.01
Finance	N.A.	N.A.	59.93	59.93

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 11	159,110	338,864	1,320
April 10	149,503	372,315	991
April 9	164,319	408,176	1,217
April 6	164,379	365,000	1,097
April 5	149,721	366,683	1,128

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Previous AMEX Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Brascan A	149,200	20⅝	+1
ResrtIntA	146,700	46½	—1⅛
Syntex Corp	135,600	36	— ⅜
Tubos Mex	95,800	25⅝	—2⅝
McCull Oil	91,000	6½	— ⅛
HouOilM	85,400	19	— ⅛
Marindus B	77,400	1 3-16	+1-16
Nat Patent	63,500	9⅛	— ⅛
Pioneer Sy	63,300	6⅛	+ ⅛
CoinCml	59,100	16⅝	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.05	N.A.
Advanced	249	235
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	1.45
Declined	277	382
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	2.18
Unchanged	N.A.	238
Total issues	N.A.	855
New highs	N.A.	19
New lows	N.A.	6

FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes April 12, 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high.
April 26	869/875	869/882
May 31	869/876	869/883
June 28	868/876	869/883

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12116

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92¼	93¼
Ashland 7½-82	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-83	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¼-91	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¼-92	90½	91½
BTokyo 7¾-84	90½	91¾
Barclays 8½-92	91½	92½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91¼	92¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	89½	90½
BFCE 8¾-85	97	98
Brazil 9¼-84	95¼	96¼
Brit Gas 9-81	98	99
BrokenHill 8-85	93	94
Cec Berm. 8¼-84	95¾	96¼
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	92¾	93¾
Charbonag 8¾-81	97¼	98¼
CityInvest 8¾-84	93¼	94¼
Cons Food 7½-91	87¾	88¾
Conoco 8-86	95¾	96¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	92	93
EEC 8¼-82	96	97
EEC 7¾-84	92	93
ECS 8¾-81	98	99
ECS 8¾-97	90¼	91¼
EIB 8¼-83	95	96
EIB 8-84	93	94
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	93¼	94¼
EMI 9¼-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92¾	93¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	96¾	97¾
Fiat 8-82	93¾	94¾
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gotaverken 8½-87	91¼	92¼
Gould 9¾-83	100½	101½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	92½	94½
Hamersley 8½-84	95¼	96¼
Home Oil 9½-86	98¼	99¼
ICI 8¼-87	92¾	93¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¼	98¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96¾	97¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¾	93½
Kockums 8-83	96½	97½
Manitoba 8¾-83	96½	97½
Michelin 9¼-86	98	99
Midld Intl 8¾-86	96	97
Montreal 9¼-83	98½	99½
NCBoard 8-87	90¾	91¾
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92¾	93¾
NZealand 9¼-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	96¾	97¾
NrgKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	90¾	91¾
Norway 8½-81	97	98
Occidental 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92½	93½
Ontario 9-83	98	99
OntarioHyd 8-87	90¼	91¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94¾	95¾
QuebProv 8½-81	97¼	98¼
QuebProv 9-83	97¾	98¾
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
SaabScania 8½-89	91¼	92¼
S.A.S. 8-85	94	95
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 8¾-82	95½	96½
Stind 8¾-88	98½	99½
Sweden 8¾-87	91¾	92¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94½	95½
TMay 7¾-87	89½	90½
Textron 7¾-87	91½	92½
Transocean 8-86	95¾	96¾
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	95¼	96¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90½	92½
BroadHale 4¾-87	70	72
Carnation 4-88	70½	72½
Chevron 5-88	152½	154½
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	90	92
Cr Suisse 4¾-91	119	121
Cumm Int 6¼-86	87½	89½
Dartind 4¾-87	81	83
EastKodak 4½-86	84½	86½
Ford 6-86	92	94
Ford 5-88	83½	85½
GenElec 4¼-87	77	79
GenFoods 4½-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4¾-87	71	73
GulWestn 5-86	86	88
Honeywell 6-86	85	87
ICI 6¾-97	97¾	98¾
INA 6-97	96	98
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	73	75
Jusco 6-92	109¾	110¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	135¾	136¾
MorganJP 4¾-87	92½	94½
Nabisco 5¼-88	95½	97½
OwensIll 4½-87	102½	104½
PenneyJC 4½-87	71½	73½
RCA 5-88	81½	83½
Revlon 4¾-83	140	142
Revlon 4¾-87	119	121
Sperry 4¼-88	98	100
Squibb 4¼-87	84½	86½
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	103½	105½
UnCarb 4¾-82	90½	92½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75	77
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70½	72½
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75½	77½
Baker 5½-93	120	122
Beatrice 6¼-91	101½	103½
Beatrice 4½-92	85½	87½
Beecham 6¾-92	118¼	119¼
Boots 6¾-93	112¼	113¼
Borden 6¾-91	100	102
Borden 5-92	87	89

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100

	Med.	Long.
Thursday	95.35	89.37
Previous	95.36	89.42

TENDER NOTICE

GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN
REPRESENTED BY
THE KING HUSSEIN MEDICAL CENTER

Sealed proposals are invited for the Purchase, Fabrication, Delivery, Installation and Testing of Hospital Equipment, Furniture and Furnishings for the Queen Alia Heart Institute, King Hussein Medical Center, Amman, Jordan, and will be in Amman, Jordan, on June 30th, 1979, at the Directorate of the Royal Medical Services at the King Hussein Medical Center, Attention: Maj. Gen. Dr, David Hanania, General Headquarters Armed Forces, Amman, Jordan.

The work is subdivided into four separate bid packages: *a.* Furniture and Furnishings; *b.* Movable Equipment; *c.* Monitoring Equipment; *d.* X-Ray Equipment and Catheterization Lab Equipment. Bidders are invited to submit sealed proposals for any or all of the sections of work.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the Office of the Director of the Royal Medical Services, General Headquarters, Jordan Armed Forces, Amman, Jordan, Attention: Maj. Gen. Dr. David Hanania, Telex N° 9251200, upon receipt of 30 Jordanian Dinars or from Heery International, 800 West Peachtree Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30309, U.S.A., Telex N° 54-2165, upon receipt of 90 U.S. Dollars for each of the bid packages requested. Cost of all bid packages is 120 Jordanian Dinars or 360 U.S. Dollars.

Contract documents may be examined in the Office of the Medical Services, Amman, Jordan and the office of Heery International, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The latest date for bidders to obtain bidding documents is April 23rd, 1979.

Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution
République du Zaïre

Régie des voies fluviales

B.P. 11.697/Kinshasa

Avis d'appel d'offres international

La Régie des Voies Fluviales lance un appel d'offres international pour la fourniture de bouées lumineuses et chaînes d'ancrage. La participation est ouverte à toutes les entreprises de pays membres de la Banque Mondiale et de la Suisse.

Les soumissionnaires peuvent retirer moyennant paiement de la somme de 100,— zaïres, le dossier complet de l'appel d'offres auprès du :

Secrétariat de la Direction Générale
REGIE DES VOIES FLUVIALES
avenue Lumpungu n° 109 - Kinshasa/Gombe

ou auprès de l'Ambassade du Zaïre dans leur pays. — Aux cent zaïres peut se substituer un montant équivalent dans une des quinze devises librement convertibles admises au change par la Banque du Zaïre et qui sont :

Les francs belge, C.F.A., français et suisse, les dollars nord-américain et canadien, les couronnes danoise, norvégienne et suédoise, la livre sterling, le mark ouest-allemand, la lire italienne, le florin néerlandais, le schilling autrichien et l'escudo portugais.

La date limite de réception des offres est fixée au 15 juin 1979 à 15 heures (heure locale).

Les offres cachetées doivent être adressées à :

Administrateur Délégué Général
REGIE DES VOIES FLUVIALES
B.P. 11.697/Kinshasa 1 — Zaïre

L'appel d'offres est international et les ambassades intéressées sont invitées à retirer le dossier d'appel d'offres à l'adresse indiquée ci-dessus.

Les soumissionnaires sont invités à assister à la séance publique d'ouverture des offres qui aura lieu dans la Salle de conférence de la Direction Générale — avenue Lumpungu n° 109 à Kinshasa le 15 juin 1979 à 15 heures (heure locale).

REGIE DES VOIES FLUVIALES
l'Administrateur Délégué Général

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, April 12, 1979

AELind	8¼	8¾
AFAProt	10¾	11¼
AVMCp	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	12	12¾
AdvRoss	3⅛	3½
AdvMicr	24¼	25
AlexAlex	28	28¾
Allcoinc	19	19½
AllynB	9¼	10¼
AFinCp	25½	26½
AFurn	3 9-16	3 13-16
AGreet	11⅞	12¼
AlmGa	51½	52½
AMicros	11½	12
AWeldng	16½	17½
Amterr	3⅛	3⅝
Anodite	7⅞	8¼
AnheusB	23¾	24½
AntaCp	8¾	9¼
ArdenGp	3	3¼
ArkWGs	21¼	22
AsdCola	22¼	23
AtlGsLt	15⅞	16¼
BairdCp	7½	8
BangHE	14¾	15¼
BkamRt	14½	14¾
BasicRs	6¾	7
BassIFr	16¾	17½
BaybsMk	10¼	10¾
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	31½	32¼
BibbCo	12¾	13¼
BirdSon	23	24½
Birtchr	2⅝	2¾
BlkHillP	26⅝	26⅞
Bonanza	4⅛	4⅞
BrookS	34	35½
BrwTom	19	19½
Buckbee	5⅞	6⅝
Buckeye	16¼	16¾
BurnupS	5⅜	5¾
CalWtSv	33	34½
ConradH	2¼	2¾
CapSwC	12¾	13½
CapInAir	3¼	3⅝
CareCo	7¾	8¼
CnVtPS	15¼	15¾
ChmLea	24¼	25¼
ChesUtl	9½	10¼
CircleF	5	6
CitzUtA	38	38¾
CitzUtB	33¼	34
ClarkJL	30½	32
ClowCp	8⅝	8⅞
ColuVenl	1¼	2¼
ComCIH	22¼	22¾
CmiShr	24	26
CmwTel	39	41
ConnGn	36¾	37¼
ConPap	63¾	64¾
Crawfd	16	17
CrosTre	19¾	20½
CuhrFed	1	1¾
Cyeltron	14½	16
DanlyM	22½	23½
DiaDes	13¾	13⅞
DaytMal	23½	25½
DekibAg	27¾	28
DeLuxC	33½	34¼
DelConT	12¾	13¼
DetlntB	23	25
DewayEI	1⅛	2¾
DiaCrys	25½	26½
DixnCru	23½	25
Doculel	7¾	8⅛
DollrGn	9¼	9¾
Donldsn	21¾	22¾
DorchGs	14¾	14⅞
DoylDB	21	21¾
DunkinD	13⅛	13⅝
Durlron	17	18
EconLab	23¼	23¾
ElPasEl	10½	10⅝
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	6¼	6¾
ElModul	6¾	7¾
EnrDev	18½	19¼
Enfwistl	3¾	4
EafOil	22¼	23¼
EthanAl	33¾	34¼
Fabrl	¾	1
FidUnLf	33¾	34¼
FtBkSys	37¾	38
FtBostn	18¾	19½
FtEmpS	10½	11
FtWnFin	5⅛	5⅝
Flickgr	13¾	14¼
FloatPnt	12¼	13¼
FloWatU	7-16	⅝
ForestO	18⅞	19⅜
Formlall	2⅝	3½
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	13	13½
GnRIEst	8½	10
GnReins	162	166
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	12	12½
GreyAdv	35	38
Gilfintsl	15½	17
Gvrodyn	4¼	5
Hardwk	14½	15¼
HrsRow	12½	13¾
HarpGp	21¾	22½
HarlfNl	16¾	16⅞
HenrdF	20½	21¼
Holobm	2⅝	2¾
Hoover	10⅞	11⅜
HorizRs	7	7½
Hyattlnl	15⅛	16½
IndNucl	4½	5
Infraind	3⅝	3⅞
IntelCp	61½	63
IntrcEnr	6½	7½
IntmtGs	13¾	14¼
InBkWsh	9⅝	10¼
IwaSoUt	24¼	25
JamWPr	7½	8¼
Jamsby	18	18¾
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	17½	18¼
KaisSt pf	18¼	19
Kalvar	2⅛	2½
Kaman	19¼	20
KmpAm	11	11½
KateGre	¼	¾
Kaysam	3	3¾
KellySv	28½	30
Keuffel	14	15
Kimball	16¼	16¾
Kinolnt	9¾	10¼
KnapeV	14	15
Kratos	14	15
Lancein	19½	20¼
LandRes	3⅝	3⅞
LaneCo	21¾	22¾
LadStor	8¼	9
LinBcst	39¾	40
Lonetrn	11¼	12¼
MadsGE	15⅞	16¾
MaaellPet	3 3-16	3⅝
MalorRt	1½	1¾
Mallkrt	29¾	30¾
MatAsst	22¾	22⅞
MoulLP	29½	31
McCorm	14⅛	14⅝
McQuay	11¼	12
MidaxW	20½	21½
MdldCap	6⅛	6⅞
MidlRes	3 9-16	3 13-16
MidlBks	27¼	28¼
Miller	27¾	28
MissVIG	14⅞	15½
MonfCol	7¾	8¼
MoorePd	15¾	16¾
MorgRes	2¾	3
Mosfek	21	21½
MatchM	14½	15½
MarClub	5⅜	5⅞
Mueller	23	24
NargCo	21¾	23¼
NatGOil	15	16
NwldRE	14½	15½
NJNGas	15¾	16
NielsnA	25⅛	25¾
NielsnB	24⅝	25¾
NoCarGs	11⅛	11¾
NoEOl un	74	75½
NwINGs	10¾	11¼
NwstPS	16⅝	17¼
Naxell	18⅝	18⅞
OglivyM	22½	23¾
OhFerro	8¾	9¾
OtterTP	21⅛	21¾
PCAInt	7	7½
PabstB	13¼	13¾
PcGaR	23	23¾
PauleyP	8¼	9
PeerMf	9¼	10
PenaEnt	15½	16
Petrolit	50½	51½
Petlibon	21	22
PierceSS	10¾	11½
Pinkrtn	29½	30½
PlonHIB	20¾	21¼
Plastline	1⅜	2⅛
Possis	4⅛	4⅞
Proare	1⅛	1½
PbSvNC	11	11¾
PurtBen	20½	21¼
PutDCap	8⅞	9¾
Qualitni	5⅞	6
RogenPr	8⅞	8⅞
Raychm	86½	88½
Raymnd	24¼	25¼
RecoEq	9⅛	9½
RoadEx	27¾	28½
RobbMy	38	40
Roselon	3½	4½
Rouse	11¾	12¼
RusStov	15	15½
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅛	2⅜
ScripoH	50	53
SeisDelt	10¾	11¼
Svcmstr	28	29
Showmt	33½	34½
SolidstS	10¾	11¼
SCalWtr	14¼	15
SwGsCp	11¼	11⅝
SwElSv	15	15¾
Standvn	27½	28¼
StdRegs	23¾	24½
StanHP	24¼	25¼
SterlSt	5⅝	6¼
StrowCl	28½	30
SuperEI	7⅞	7¾
TIME DC	5⅞	6⅛
Tampax	28½	29½
TecumP	66½	68½
Tennant	28	30
Tiffany	38	39½
Tiprary	10	10½
TescoCp	13⅞	14⅛
TrnsOcO	20⅛	20⅝
TricoPd	49	52
TrimOG	5⅝	6⅛
TysonFd	15	16
UnMcGil	10½	11½
USSure	19⅛	20⅛
USTrck	15⅛	16⅛
UVaBsh	24⅛	25⅛
UpPenP	17½	18¼
ValyGas	10	10½
VanDus	19⅝	20½
VancaSn	4⅜	5½
Velcro	10½	10⅞
VaNBsh	14⅞	15⅞
WshEnr	14⅛	14⅞
WebbRs	13½	14¼
Weldtrn	2¾	3
WtsnMg	7¼	8½
WellsGo	4	4⅝
WinMtg	3⅜	4¼
WmorC	29¾	30½
WoodLat	27¼	28
WWEng	7½	7¾
WrightW	5⅜	6⅛
ZionUto	19¾	20¾

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the April 12, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.05607	4.288	108.30 *	47.10 *	0.2437	—	6.823 *	119.43 *	38.37 *
Brussels (a)	30.11	62.90	15.7565	6.9045	3.575 *	14.655	—	17.5115	5.695
Frankfurt	1.9012	3.9685	—	43.50 *	2.251 x	92.40 *	6.31 *	110.42 *	36.02 *
London (b)	2.0565	—	3.9675	9.102	1,758.75	4.2905	62.78	3.58825	11.005
Milan	842.70	1,758.50	443.93	193.45	—	410.32	28.014	490.02	159.75
New York (c)	—	2.077	1.9022	4.365	842.50	2.0575	30.125	1.72475	5.279
Paris	4.3675	9.099	229.68 *	—	5.174 x	212.40 *	14.491 *	252.52 *	82.77 *
Zurich	1.72425	3.59765	90.7118 *	39.5397 *	0.20445	83.8032 *	5.73115 *	—	32.67175 *
ECU	1.33541	0.640262	2.53552	5.82389	1,125.77	2.74355	40.2041	2.29683	7.0596

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.2775, Escudo: 46.65, Israeli £: 21.90, Peseta: 68.375, Schilling: 13.945; Sw.krona: 4.3865; Yen. 214.90, Norw. krona: 5.141, Fin mark: 3.9995; Belgian financial franc: 30.60; Hong Kong $: 5.1625; Singapore $: 2.1985, Canadian $: 87.155 U.S cents

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

April 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	900	870	890	900	+ 5
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	905	920	Unch.
Aug	938	932	935	936	— 5
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	990	994	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	980	994	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,022	1,027	+ 2
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,070	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,075	1,090	Unch.
144 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,375	1,365	1,372	1,375	+ 5
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ 10
Sep	1,427	1,415	1,429	1,430	+ 13
Dec	1,458	1,450	1,458	1,463	+ 2
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,460	-	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,485	-	+ 15
44 lots					

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

April 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	101.50	100.50	101.00	101.10	101.30	101.35
Aug	105.55	104.50	105.30	105.40	105.35	105.45
Oct	108.75	107.80	108.50	108.60	108.45	108.50
Dec	112.40	111.50	112.25	112.35	111.80	111.90
Mar	116.25	115.80	116.35	116.50	116.00	116.15
May	N.T.	N.T.	118.60	118.75	118.35	118.60
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	122.10	122.25	121.60	122.25
2,433 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,577	1,563	1,573	1,574	1,565	1,566
Jul	1,558	1,542	1,555	1,556	1,545	1,546
Sep	1,585	1,567	1,584	1,585	1,574	1,575
Dec	1,649	1,638	1,647	1,649	1,644	1,645
Mar	1,684	1,668	1,678	1,679	1,644	1,645
May	1,699	1,697	1,698	1,699	1,676	1,677
Jly	1,725	1,721	1,719	1,721	1,715	1,720
2,922 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,565	1,550	1,557	1,559	1,562	1,565
Jul	1,517	1,505	1,507	1,508	1,506	1,507
Sep	1,515	1,505	1,505	1,507	1,504	1,505
Nov	1,520	1,505	1,520	1,521	1,502	1,503
Jan	1,520	1,508	1,520	1,522	1,502	1,504
Mar	1,511	1,498	1,510	1,511	1,490	1,492
May	1,493	1,493	1,504	1,507	1,482	1,486
5,656 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

April 12, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,034.00	1,034.50	1,024.00	1,024.50
3 months	1,036.50	1,037.50	1,029.00	1,030.00
Cathodes: spot	1,035.00	1,036.00	1,026.00	1,028.00
3 months	1,033.00	1,034.00	1,026.00	1,028.00
Tin: spot	7,120.00	7,140.00	7,150.00	7,170.00
3 months	7,010.00	7,020.00	7,010.00	7,020.00
Lead: spot	564.50	565.50	551.00	553.00
3 months	532.00	533.00	523.00	525.00
Zinc: spot	377.50	378.50	374.50	375.00
3 months	388.50	389.00	386.00	386.50
Silver: spot	354.80	355.00	353.30	353.60
3 months	363.00	363.20	364.60	364.70

European Gold Markets

April 12, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	233.75	233.95	—4.40
Zurich	234.875	232.875	—2.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	239.59	238.92	—3.21

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.60
Albert Heijn	118.00
Algembank	364.50
Amrobank	73.40
A'Dam Rub	52.50
Fokker	25.10
Heineken	91.00
H.V.A.	44.50
Hoogovens	32.10
K.L.M.	107.50
Nat. Nedder	110.30
Pakhoed	46.50
Philips	25.10
Robeco	162.10
Rolinco	132.00
Rorento	122.40
Royal Dutch	136.80
Unilever	127.70
Van Ommer	184.00
VMF-Stork	37.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,465
GBL (B.lamb)	1,760
Cockerill	497
Electrobel	6,810
GB-Inno-BM	2,675
Hoboken	3,220
Petrofina	4,225
Ph. Gevaert	1,362
Soc. Generale	2,095
Solvay	2,445
Un. Miniere	824

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	63.90
B.A.S.F.	137.40
Bayer	140.00
Commerzbnk	202.40
Cont. Gummi	63.00
Daimler	295.00
Demag	157.00
Deutsche Bnk	277.50
Dresdner Bnk	221.20
Hoechst	135.30
Hoesch	46.20
Karlstadt	325.50
Kauhof	242.00
K.H.D.	181.00
Lufthansa	90.00
Mannesman	158.50
Metallgesell.	255.00
Neckermann	180.00
RWE.new	167.00
Schering	241.80
Siemens	254.10
Thyssen	105.00
Varta	173.00
Veba	146.00
Volkswagen	230.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.31
Anglo-Am	0.40
Barclays Bnk	4.80
Beecham Gp	6.93
BICC	1.50
Boots	2.32
Bowater	2.01
BAT Ind.	3.15
BOC Int'l	0.73 ½
Brit. Pet.	12.00
Burmah	1.26
Cadbury Sc.	0.63½
Chartered	1.64
Courtaulds	1.03
De Beer D	3.72
Decca Rec	4.30
Distillers	2.79
Dunlop	0.72
E Mus Ind	1.29
GEC	4.22
Free St Ged	22.00
GKN	2.85
Glaxo Gp	5.16
Gold Fields	2.32
Gt Un St	4.22
Guinness	2.11
Hawker-Sidd	2.62
Hudson Bay	$ Susp.
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.99
Imps	1.08
Marks & Spen.	1.21
Metal Box	3.28
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	1.11
Rand Mines	0.39
Rank Org.	2.85
Royal Dutch	39 ¾
R.T.Z.	3.03
Shell	7.50
Thorn (A)	4.59
Tube Invest.	4.08
Union Carb.	3.19
Vickers	1.97
War L3½	0.35 ⅝
West Deep	$ 10 ¾
West Drief	$ 29 ⅜
West Hold	$ 26 ⅞
West Mln	1.57
Woolworth	0.37
ZCI	0.13 ½

Milan

Bastogi	641.50
ERBA	1,255.00
ErcMarelli	250.00
Fiat	2,740.00
Finsider	158.00
Generali	40,490.00
IFI	2,155.00
Italgas	740.00
Italsider	372.00
LaRinas	62.50
Montedis	174.00
Olivetti	989.00
Pirelli	1,795.00
Snia Visco	790.00

Paris

Air Liquide	391.90
Aquitaine	524.00
BSN	553.00
Carrefour	1,829.00
Cim Lafarge	241.20
Cie Bancaire	419.00
CFP	161.80
CGE	399.00
CCF	146.00
Ferodo	378.00
Gen Occident	259.50
Imetal	66.70
L Oreal	749.00
Mach Bull	61.50
Michelin	1,075.00
Moet Henn	515.00
Moulinex	132.50
Paribas	223.50
PUK	85.20
Penarroya	44.80
Perrier	310.00
Peugeot	380.00
Rh Poulenc	123.50
Saclier	14.50
St Gobain	138.50
Suez	297.00
Telemecan	801.00
Thomson	226.70
Usinor	11.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,465
Buehrle	2,640
B Boveri	1,895
Cib Geigy	1,290
Cr Suisse	2,220
Fisher	775
HofRochN	7,925
Nestle	3,580
Sandoz	4,375
Ste B. Suisse	393
Sulzer	2,820
U.B. Suisse	3,310

NEW YORK, April 11 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.35	1.75
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	119-120	77-78
Lead spot, lb	0.48	0.33
Copper elect., lb		98¼-101¼
		64⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.3870	5.4165
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	39½	29
Silver N.Y., oz	7.460	5.310
Gold N.Y., oz	238.60	180.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
April 11, 1979	1,052.40 f	904.00 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
• — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 11, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.30	6.30	6.21	6.24	—.03
Mar	6.84	6.84	6.80	6.81	—.04
May	8.07	8.07	8.06	8.06	—.03

Est. sales: 29 sales Tues. 11.

Total open interest Tues. 982 up 4 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	143.50	143.50	142.25	143.18	+0.38
Jul	143.75	143.75	142.50	143.49	—0.04
Sep	146.00	146.00	145.00	145.68	—0.60
Dec	145.75	146.00	144.75	145.89	—0.45
Mar	145.25	145.70	145.15	145.58	—0.75
May	146.00	146.50	145.25	146.26	—0.62

Est. sales: 1,140 sales Tues. 1,624.

Total open interest Tues. 9,204 up 46 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	8.21	8.21	8.10	8.11	—0.13
Jul	8.54	8.54	8.40	8.42	—0.16
Sep	8.78	8.78	8.67	8.69	—0.16
Oct	8.88	8.88	8.79	8.81	—0.16
Jan	9.27	9.21	9.10	9.16	—0.16
Mar	9.58	9.58	9.50	9.55	—0.15
May	9.82	9.82	9.73	9.75	—0.13
Jul	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.96	—0.13

Est. sales: 4,320 sales Tues. 3,450.

Total open interest Tues. 36,492 off 164 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	137.35	139.25	136.50	138.95	+1.70
Jul	140.05	141.75	139.60	141.75	+1.55
Sep	143.20	144.50	142.50	144.25	+1.05
Dec	147.00	148.30	146.60	147.95	+0.70
Mar	149.50	150.40	149.15	150.40	+0.55

Est. sales: 738 sales Tues. 470.

Total open interest Tues. 6,765 up 29 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	103.50	104.60	103.40	104.45	+0.05
Jul	103.80	104.20	103.05	104.00	—0.20
Sep	103.40	104.00	103.05	103.00	—0.10
Nov	99.70	99.75	99.70	99.80	—0.10
Jan	96.50	96.75	96.15	96.60	—0.10
Mar	96.70	97.00	96.65	97.00	
May	97.00	97.40	97.00	97.30	—0.10
Jul	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	

Est. sales: 400 sales Tues. 276.

Total open interest Tues. 7,238 off 24 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	60.20	60.40	59.80	59.84	—0.06
Jul	61.80	61.85	61.20	61.27	—0.19
Oct	63.18	63.18	62.75	62.85	—0.01
Dec	62.90	63.00	62.65	62.79	—0.03
Mar	64.30	64.35	63.95	64.05	—0.19

Est. sales: 5,250 sales Tues. 4,488.

Total open interest Tues. 36,990 off 38 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	95.00	95.80	94.05	94.20	—2.60
Jun	95.90	95.90	94.55	94.65	—2.45
Jul	96.30	96.60	95.05	95.10	—2.40
Sep	96.20	95.90	94.60	94.70	—2.20
Dec	95.00	95.80	94.00	94.30	—2.30
Jan	95.30	95.40	95.30	94.20	—2.25
Mar	95.00	95.50	93.50	93.90	—2.20
May	94.80	94.80	93.80	93.60	—2.15
Jul	94.00	94.00	94.00	93.25	—2.15
Sep	94.10	94.10	93.50	93.10	—2.15
Dec	93.50	94.00	93.50	92.80	—2.15

Est. sales: 10,400 sales Tues. 10,741.

Total open interest Tues. 57,017 up 443 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Apr	747.00	747.00	745.80	741.00	
May	750.50	752.50	743.50	744.50	—15.50
Jun	754.50	754.50	752.20	750.30	—15.10
Jul	761.00	762.00	755.00	755.20	—15.50
Sep	772.80	772.80	764.30	765.90	—15.60
Dec	786.00	786.00	779.00	779.90	—15.80
Jan	788.50	790.00	787.00	784.50	—15.90
Mar	799.00	799.00	793.00	794.10	—16.00
May	808.50	809.00	805.00	803.80	—16.10
Jul	814.40	814.50	814.40	813.40	—16.20
Sep	824.00	824.00	824.00	823.00	—16.30
Dec	842.00	842.00	842.00	837.50	

Est. sales: 16,000 sales Tues. 14,957.

Total open interest Tues. 195,760 off 982 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	385.00	385.00	380.00	380.00	— 9.00
May	382.00	383.00	383.00	379.00	
Jun	384.00	385.00	380.50	379.20	
Jul	382.00	384.00	377.60	377.60	—10.00
Oct	383.00	383.00	378.90	378.90	—10.00
Jan	384.00	385.00	381.30	381.30	—10.00
Apr	388.00	390.00	383.50	383.30	—10.00
Jul	390.00	391.10	390.50	385.90	—10.00

Est. sales: 2,126 sales Tues. 1,768.

Total open interest Tues. 8,930 off 10 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD					
Apr	237.20	237.50	233.00	232.60	— 6.60
May	236.00	236.00	236.00	233.80	
Jun	240.70	244.10	238.50	239.30	— 7.10
Aug	244.10	244.10	238.50	239.30	— 7.20
Oct	249.00	249.00	243.20	243.40	— 7.30
Dec	252.00	252.70	247.00	247.50	— 7.50
Feb	256.50	258.00	251.80	251.70	— 7.60
Apr	260.50	260.80	257.00	255.90	— 7.70
Jun	262.00	263.20	260.50	260.10	— 7.80
Aug	270.00	270.00	263.50	264.30	— 7.90
Oct	283.00	283.00	269.80	268.50	— 8.10
Dec	280.50	280.50	273.60	272.70	— 8.10

Est. sales: 20,000 sales Tues. 8,134.

Total open interest Tues. 155,647 off 907 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES
April 12, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	3.40	3.43	3.37½	3.38¼	—.01½
Jul	3.25½	3.27¾	3.24	3.24¼	—.00½
Sep	3.28½	3.30½	3.27¾	3.28¼	
Dec	3.40½	3.42	3.39½	3.40½	+.00¾
Mar	3.50	3.51½	3.48¾	3.50	+.00¾
May	3.52½	3.53¾	3.52	3.53	+.01

Sales Wed. 3,713.

Total open interest Wed. 37,005, off 135 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.54¼	2.55	2.52¾	2.54¼	+.00¼
Jul	2.59½	2.59¾	2.57¼	2.58¼	—.01
Sep	2.62¾	2.62¾	2.60½	2.61	—.01
Dec	2.66½	2.66¾	2.64	2.64¾	—.01¾
Mar	2.74¾	2.74¾	2.72¼	2.72½	—.01¾
May	2.80¼	2.80¼	2.78¼	2.78¼	—.02¼

Sales Wed. 26,491.

Total open interest Wed. 165,249, off. 342 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	7.51	7.51	7.33	7.33½	—.17
Jul	7.61	7.62	7.45¾	7.46½	—.15
Aug	7.56½	7.56½	7.41	7.41½	—.14½
Sep	7.26	7.26	7.17½	7.18	—.08
Nov	7.05	7.06	6.98½	6.98¾	—.07¼
Jan	7.13½	7.14	7.07½	7.07½	—.06½
Mar	7.23	7.23½	7.17	7.17	—.06½
May	7.29	7.30½	7.25	7.25	—.05

Sales Wed. 33,473.

Total open interest Wed. 122,404, up 143 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	197.00	197.70	195.20	195.30	—2.10
Jul	202.30	202.70	199.00	199.10	—3.10
Aug	202.30	202.60	199.00	199.20	—3.10
Sep	200.00	200.00	197.00	197.00	—2.80
Oct	193.00	193.40	192.50	192.90	— .80
Dec	193.50	193.50	192.00	192.30	—1.10
Jan				193.70	— .80
Mar	196.00	196.70	196.00	196.00	—1.20

Sales Wed. 9,123.

Total open interest Wed. 55,249, off 601 from Tues.

To Our Readers

Because of France's change to daylight saving time, New York closing commodity prices will not be available for publication and will run one day late in the IHT. However, Chicago closing prices will appear as usual. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	26.70	26.70	26.01	26.03	— .60
Jul	26.88	26.88	26.25	26.26	— .61
Aug	26.70	26.75	26.15	26.18	— .52
Sep	26.25	26.25	25.70	25.72	— .51
Oct	25.70	25.70	25.25	25.27	— .45
Dec	25.30	25.30	24.95	24.97	— .40
Jan	25.15	25.15	24.90	24.93	— .32
Mar	25.25	25.25	24.90	24.90	— .30
May	25.15	25.15	24.90	24.90	— .25
Jul	25.00	25.00	24.90	24.90	— .20

Sales Wed. 11,589.

Total open interest Wed. 57,591, off 339 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.44	1.44¼	1.42¾	1.43¼	—.00½
Jul	1.52½	1.53	1.51	1.51¼	—.00¾
Sep	1.57¼	1.57¾	1.56½	1.56½	—.00¼
Dec	1.63½	1.64	1.62½	1.63	—.00¼
Mar				1.69	—.00½

Sales Wed. 1,635.

Total open interest Wed. 5,223, up 235 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	77.25	78.32	77.17	78.15	+1.33
Jun	76.50	77.10	76.25	76.57	+ .55
Aug	74.50	75.25	74.40	74.75	+ .60
Oct	73.00	73.32	72.50	72.90	+ .58
Dec	72.85	73.20	72.65	72.82	+ .45
Jan	72.80	73.02	72.50	72.60	+ .60
Feb	73.15	73.15	72.70	72.75	+ .60
Apr	72.60	73.15	72.60	72.92	+ .75
Jun	73.50	73.55	73.25	73.50	+ .70
Aug	72.50	72.90	72.50	72.90	+ .45

Est. sales: 36,591; sales Wed. 35,583.

Total open interest Wed. 75,152, off 740 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	91.80	92.55	91.45	92.47	+1.30
May	91.50	92.30	91.45	91.95	+1.10
Aug	90.00	90.75	90.00	90.55	+1.15
Sep	89.10	90.10	89.10	89.90	+1.18
Oct	87.90	88.60	87.85	88.12	+ .75
Nov	88.85	89.30	88.60	89.00	+ .90
Jan	89.50	90.25	89.50	89.87	+ .97
Mar	90.00	90.70	90.00	90.15	+ .95

Est. sales: 5,252; sales Wed. 5,494.

Total open interest Wed. 22,551, up 287 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Apr	48.65	48.75	48.05	48.17	— .13
Jun	50.25	50.40	49.50	49.52	— .45
Jul	50.45	50.60	49.92	50.02	— .20
Aug	47.40	47.60	46.85	46.92	— .30
Oct	44.00	44.50	43.80	44.00	+ .20
Dec	44.20	44.50	43.90	44.07	+ .07
Feb	44.00	44.50	44.00	44.00	+ .20
Apr	42.20	42.50	41.70	41.70	
Jun				42.60	— .20

Est. sales: 6,625; sales Wed. 5,253.

Total open interest Wed. 25,542, up 167 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
May	58.70	59.40	57.80	57.92
Jul	57.75	58.60	56.60	56.72
Aug	55.55	55.97	54.15	54.20
Feb	53.00	53.70	51.60	51.65
Mar	51.90	53.25	51.40	51.45
May				52.00
Jul				52.25
Aug	51.50	52.00	51.00	51.00

Est. sales: 3,857; sales Wed.

Total open interest Wed. 9,451, off 100 Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close
ICED BROILERS 28,000 lbs.; cents per lb;				
Apr	48.20	48.25	48.20	48.25
May	50.45	50.50	50.30	50.42
Jun	53.95	53.95	53.80	53.95
Jul	52.30	52.35	52.30	52.30
Aug				50.45
Sep				47.25
Oct				45.75
Nov				45.00
Dec				45.50

Sales We

Total open interest Wed. 1,768, up 22 Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.				
Apr	52.75	52.80	52.50	52.50
May	51.95	52.00	51.35	51.50
Jun	53.00	53.00	52.50	52.70
Jul				54.00
Aug				55.60
Sep	61.10	61.75	60.90	61.70
Oct				56.50
Nov	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00
Dec	62.95	63.05	62.95	63.00

Est. sales: 208; sales Wed.

Total open interest Wed. 1,359, up 28 Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.				
May	211.30	214.20	211.30	213.70
Jul	210.00	212.40	209.80	211.90
Sep	207.80	209.70	207.40	209.10
Nov	198.40	200.30	198.40	199.80
Jan	201.40	201.50	200.50	201.40
Mar				202.00

Est. sales: 1,499; sales Wed.

Total open interest Wed. 8,106, off 61 Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.				
Jun	90.33	90.40	90.31	90.38
Sep	90.35	90.41	90.33	90.38
Dec	90.44	90.48	90.41	90.45
Mar	90.50	90.54	90.46	90.53
Jun	90.60	90.62	90.55	90.58
Sep	90.64	90.66	90.62	90.64
Dec	90.64	90.67	90.62	90.67
Mar	90.64	90.68	90.64	90.66

Est. sales: 5,024; sales Wed.

Total open interest Wed. 53,205, off 425 Tues.

IMM Futures

April 12, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close
SWISS FRANC				
June	0.5902	0.5902	0.5895	0.5884
Sept	0.6025	0.6029	0.6007	0.6015
Dec	0.6118	0.6131	0.6118	0.6121
Mar	0.6230	0.6230	0.6215	0.6218 b
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6320 a
GUILDER				
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4996
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5043
FRENCH FRANC				
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2310
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2356
YEN				
June	4684	4693	4670	4675
Sept	4730	4730	4729	4730
Dec	4795	4795	4782	4782
Initial 0.00 omitted				
STERLING				
June	2.0530	2.0850	2.0680	2.0725
Sept	2.0815	2.0840	2.0665	2.0718 a
Dec	2.0810	2.0810	2.0670	2.0680
Mar	2.0770	2.0770	2.0700 a	2.0770
CANADIAN DOLLAR				
June	0.8717	0.8732	0.8715	0.8724
Sept	0.8730	0.8742	0.8730	0.8735
Dec	0.8743	0.8748	0.8736	0.8745 b
Mar	0.8742	0.8750	0.8742	0.8750
DEUTSCHE MARK				
June	0.5310	0.5312	0.5301	0.5306
Sept	0.5380	0.5384	0.5376	0.5380
Dec	0.5433	0.5435	0.5430	0.5435
Mar	0.5490	0.5490	0.5485 a	0.5490
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5540

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	91.20	91.80	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	122.68	123.12	123.12	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	148.55	147.99	159.63	146.94
London 30	541.90	538.70	541.90	446.10
London 500 (4)	N.A.	293.19	296.12	237.06
Milan (5)	72.57	71.72	82.52	58.45
Paris (6)	124.00	124.37	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	584.45	585.45	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	443.36	442.00	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,071.01	6,043.03	6,212.78	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	337.10	335.70	340.50	308.40

1. Anp-Cps Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sioman Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11 ⅛ - 11 ¼	5 3/16 - 5 5/16	1 - 1 ⅛	11 ⅞ - 12 ⅛	7 3/16 - 7 7/16
2 M.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	5 ¼ - 5 ⅜	1 - 1 ⅛	11 13/16 - 12 1/16	7 ⅜ - 7 ⅝
3 M.	10 13/16 - 10 15/16	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	1 1/16 - 1 3/16	11 13/16 - 12 1/16	7 ⅞ - 8 ⅛
6 M.	11 1/16 - 11 3/16	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	1 ⅞ - 2	11 13/16 - 12 1/16	8 9/16 - 8 13/16
1 Y.	10 15/16 - 11 1/16	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	2 1/16 - 2 3/16	11 7/16 - 11 11/16	9 ⅛ - 9 ⅜

EEC to Analyze Prices and Sales On Spot Oil Ma[rket]

BRUSSELS, April 12 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Com[mu]nity expects to launch its se[cond] analysis of the "spot" petrol[eum] market in northern Europe in [...] according to *J.M.C. Bishop*, EEC Commission's director [...] energy.

The purpose of the exercise [is to] provide a "weekly" statis[tical] breakdown of transactions on [the] spot market for several petrol[eum] products, he said.

In the wake of the Iranian c[risis] — when spot market prices [for] light crude oil reached a record [...] a barrel — the EEC has decide[d it] needs a "deeper understanding [of] the volume traded on the spot m[ar]ket and other factors affect[ing] prices." Mr. Bishop added.

The EEC's first market anal[ysis] or "check run" took place betw[een] March and September, 1978[, and] found that spot market prices qu[ot]ed in the U.S.-based publica[tion] Platt's Oilgram, were accurate [and] was a "reliable system" in a s[...] market.

However, when the market [is] thrown into crisis, the EEC and [the] oil companies need a second sys[tem] *for following and analyzing pr[ices]*, he added. The current exer[cise] would not become a "permane[nt]" EEC project, but would be a mec[h]anism that could be brought in[to] force "when the need arises."

Peru Copper Begins Normal Operations

NEW YORK, April 12 (Reuters) —Southern Peru Copper today [lift]ed its force majeure on shipme[nts] of blister copper, a company of[fi]cial said.

He said the mines and smel[ters] are working normally with full pr[o]duction. Southern Peru is owned [by] Asarco, Newmont Mining, Phe[lps] Dodge and Marmon Group. T[he] strike against two of the company['s] mines, which accounted for 666,0[00] tons of copper annually, was se[t]tled on March 30.

Italian Prices Rise 1.2% During March

ROME, April 12 (AP-DJ) — It[al]ian consumer prices rose 1.2 p[er]cent in March from February. Th[is] was down from rises of 1.5 perc[ent] in February and 1.9 percent in Ja[n]uary, the government statistics i[n]stitute reported today.

Consumer prices were 13.7 p[er]cent higher in March than in th[e] same month a year ago. March w[as] the fourth consecutive month [in] which the year-to-year gain in co[n]sumer prices has increased, it said.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—50

Am Stores	Fla Gas	SCOA s
Amfac Inc	GenCinema wi	SecPacCp n
ArkLa Gas	GenuParts s	Sony Corp
AtlRh 2.80pf	Gulf Oil	SowstForest
BallyMfg	Hemisp Cap	SwstFlad pf
BellCnda	LawterCh	StdBrand pf
Brown Co	Liberty Co	StorTech
CaesarsWld	Marathn Oil	Sundstrand
Callah Mng	Milt Bradly	TwCFox
ChiMilw Cp	Mobil	UVIn 5.50pf
ChiMilw pf	Monarch s	Un Bancp
Comptrvisn n	Nucor	Vornado Inc
Cooper Lab	OKC Corp	WarnrCom s
Cyclops s	Pac Tin	Wash Steel
Dictphone	Premier Ind	Westvaco
Diebold In	Quanex s	Woolwth pf
EG&G Inc	Rexham Co	

NEW LOWS—13

CBS	JerCe 7.88pf	Penney JC
CaroPL pfA	MetE 8.12pf	Singer Co
Comptrvisn n	MetEd pfJ	Toledo Ed
JerCe 8.12pf	MetEd pfI	
JerCenP 8pf	MetEd pfH	

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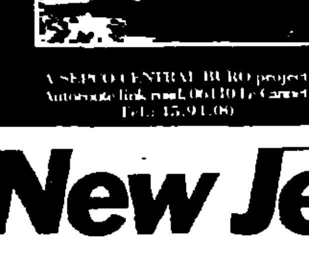
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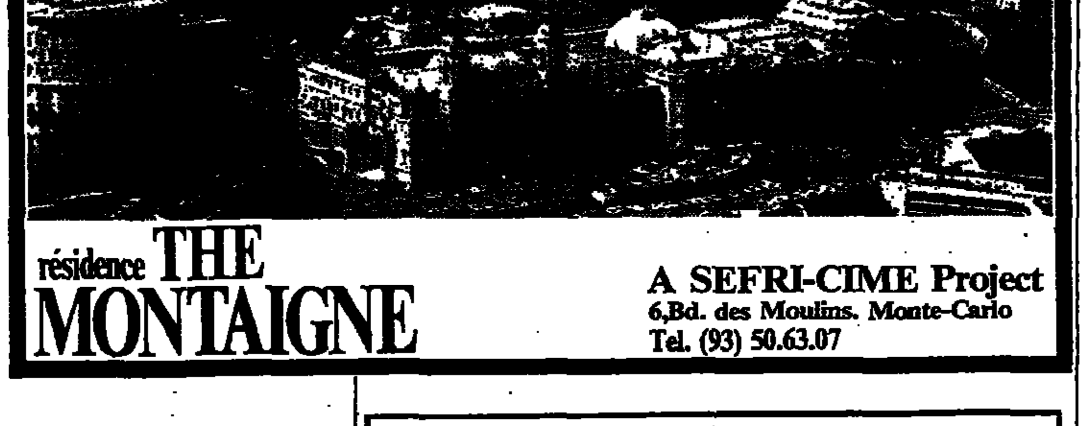
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Prices (3 p.m.) Apr. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
		— A—A—A —								
13⅞	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.2	7	15	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	7.0	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12	6⅝	APS	.44	5.0	6	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
17¾	7	AVC			7	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
34⅞	17	AVX	.50	1.5	12	47	32¾	32	32½	
10⅝	6½	AbrdMf	.40b	5.3	5	6	7⅝	7½	7½	
17¼	7¼	AcmeU	.30	2.1	15	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	7¼	ActonCp	.30	2.8	7	40	11	10⅞	10⅞	
15¼	7¼	AdamR	.12	.8	12	26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	.8	23	75	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	AeglsCp			6	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
20⅞	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	1.6	6	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	Aeronca			21	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	AffilHsp	.24	4.4	9	2	5½	5½	5½	
23¾	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.7	8	8	21½	21⅞	21½	+ ½
8	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	3.8	3	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.9	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23	11¾	AllegCp wt				5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
8½	2⅝	AllegA wtO				17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	3⅝	Alphain	.10e	1.1	12	32	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	2.9	4	3	11¼	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
2	13-16	AltecCp			25	27	1	1	1	
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	2.8	6	32	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
48⅝	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		8.7		z650	43	42⅞	43	
71½	25⅞	Amdhl	.40	1.1	13	229	38⅞	37½	37½	— ⅞
15⅛	5¾	AmAgro			9	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
10½	6⅞	AmBilt	.12e	1.4	7	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
40½	17⅞	AmBrd wt				1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¼
11	7¼	ABusPd	.40	4.0	7	10	10⅛	10	10	
6⅛	1⅛	AmCapCp				15	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
10	8¼	AContrl	.56	5.7	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
11⅝	7	AGarPd	.34	3.3	9	15	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	AIntPict				52	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	AIsraell	.09e	2.6	3	52	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.9	6	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	AMzeB	.48	6.0	6	2	8	8	8	
14⅞	7¾	AMdBld	.40	2.8	15	108	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
24¼	8¼	AMotin	.30	1.9	7	59	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
33	22⅞	AmPetf	2.20	6.7	11	4	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	APrecs	.40	4.4	7	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.6	13	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
18⅞	12⅞	AmSeat	.40	3.0	12	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	8	AmTec	.50a	5.8	4	63	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½
17¼	8½	AngloC	.18e	1.1	8	84	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
18⅝	7¾	Anken	.44	2.5	10	183	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+1
9⅝	6⅛	Anthony	.40	4.5	5	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
7½	8⅝	ApIDta	.16	1.4	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	5⅛	ApldDev			17	36	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18	14	AquitCo	.39	1.5	14	37	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	7	Armin	.72	1.0	8	250	u11⅞	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
4⅞	6⅛	Arundel			5	45	10½	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
6⅝	10¼	Asamer	.30	2.0		45	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	
2½	¾	AsklnSvc			23	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				31	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
3¼	1¾	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	33	13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	AtlasCp wt				4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
9¾	3¾	Audiotr	.12b	2.4	5	2	5	5	5	
2	18⅝	Augat	.44	1.4	16	27	31⅞	31	31⅛	+1
4½	2	AutoTrn				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4¼	1⅞	AutmRad				19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
0⅞	28⅝	AutoSw	1.20	3.0	11	6	39½	39½	39½	
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.34	6.5	6	20	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
5	16⅝	Avondl	1.20	6.7	11	2	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
7¼	7⅞	Aydin			11	104	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅝
		— B—B—B —								
5½	5	BAT	.15e	2.4		45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5¼	2⅞	BTU			12	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	18⅞	Baldor	.28	.9	15	26	30½	30⅛	30½	— ½
7½	5⅝	BaldwS	.32o	4.1		33	u 7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.2	5	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
1¾	1¼	Bangor wt				25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
	7	Banistr	.40	4.0	17	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	2.4	24	10	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
	3⅝	BarnesE			12	5	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.1	139	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	9⅝	BarryR	.20b	.9	6	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
	3⅞	BarthS			13	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	2⅝	BaruchF			33	101	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	1⅝	Barwick				132	2	2	2	— ⅛
	11	BnfSt A	.40	1.9	5	6	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
	10⅝	BnfSt B	.40	1.7	6	4	23⅝	23½	23½	— ½
	2½	BergEnt			6	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	5⅝	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	16	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
	13¾	BrgB pf1.15		7.7		72	15	15	15	— ⅛
	1⅝	Berven				82	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	4⅝	Beverly			10	42	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	8	BicPen	.48	5.0	7	82	10	9⅝	9⅝	
	1⅝	Bickford	.05e	2.5	6	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
	8⅛	BigVSp s	.24	2.9	5	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
	17½	BinkMf	1b	5.1	7	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
	10½	Blount	.48	2.0	7	2	24½	24½	24½	
	3⅝	BodinAp				10	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
	6⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.4		55	14	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
	14⅝	BowVall	.10	.5	16	52	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
	2⅝	Bowmar			36	29	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
	12⅞	Bowne	.48b	2.1	9	23	23	22⅞	23	+1
	5½	BradfdN	.26	2.8	8	78	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
	3⅜	Branch	.20	4.8	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Braniff wt				1	10	10	10	— ⅛
	13	Brascan	1a	4.9	4	1155	20½	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅜
	4⅝	BreezeCp			9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
	16⅝	BrtstBr	.60	2.8	10	11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅝	BroDart	.20	5.3	8	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	1⅜	BrodySe			7		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
	9⅝	BrooksP	.44	2.7	12	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	7	BrownCo wt				64	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
	21⅝	BrnFA	1.16	3.2	12	u36		35½	35¼	+ ½
	21	BrnFB	1.16	3.2	12	101	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
	10⅝	Buell	.50	4.2	5	3	12	12	12	
	3⅝	Bulldex			4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1⅞	Burgess				9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	8⅝	Burnsin	.60	5.8	7	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
		— C—C—C —								
	10	CK Pet	.16	1.1	39	13	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	5	CDI			7	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
	6½	CHB Fd	.57f	7.1	8	24	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
	3⅝	CMI Co	.05e	1.0	8	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	11⅝	CSE	1.20	7.9	5	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
	12¼	CWTran	.70	2.4	6	50	u29⅞	26¼	29⅝	+3½
	13	Caldor	.40	2.0	8	34	20⅞	20½	20½	— ¼
	4⅛	Calcomp			17	106	10⅛	10	10	
	26	CalPtC	1.60a	3.3	7	66	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
	11⅛	Calton	.20	1.0	9	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	CoChbA			15	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	6⅝	CdnHomO			24	148	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
	5	CdMarc	.30	3.2	9	6	9⅝	9½	9½	
	11⅝	CdnMarr			13	20	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
	13½	CdnOccl	.58a	2.4	18	58	u25	21⅞	24¼	+2⅝
	48	CdnSupO			16	48	98½	98	98	— ¼
	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20e	4.6	5	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	3	Caresso	.05e	1.1	11	2	4½	4½	4½	
	24⅝	Carnat	1.50	5.8	8	155	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
	11⅞	CaroEn	1.20	7.5	6	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
	5⅞	CorrolDv			9	9	6	5⅞	6	
	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	5.9	6	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	.7	46	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	1⅞	CeltuCft			6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	33¼	CenM pf3.50		10.		z30	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		11	6	6	6	
	3⅝	CentryF	.05e	.9	6	6	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
	2⅝	CertifCp			10	25	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
	11-16	Certron				166	15-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.7	10	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	6¼	ChadMl	.60	8.7	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	1⅝	ChampHo				135	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	13⅞	ChartM s			6	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	
	6⅝	ChrtM pf.75		11.		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	3.0	28	56	33⅞	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅜
	6⅝	ChildWld			6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	6½	ChiltnCp	.28	3.9	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	2⅝	CineFive				7	4½	4½		
	12⅛	CircleK	1	5.7	9	46	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
	23⅛	CitBkNJ	1.80	7.5	5	8	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
	3	Clabir	.14b	3.7	9	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
	7¼	Clarmt	.30e	3.2		1	9½	9½	9½	
	3⅝	ClarkC	.18e	3.2	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
	5⅝	Clarostat			7	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
	15⅝	Clausng	1.32	5.8	8	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.4	5	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
	2¼	CohenHat			10	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	4.0	12	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
	14⅝	Colemn	.92	5.6	7	47	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
	9⅝	ColCml			55	317	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ¼
	6⅝	Colwell	.60	5.2	8	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
	22⅞	Cominc	2	6.3	10	4	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
	15¼	ComAll	.40	2.0	7	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
	13½	ComAl pf1.60		11.		7	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
	9¼	ComMtl	.60	3.4	6	5	17½	17⅛	17½	— ¼
	13⅞	Comdint			9	131	27⅝	26	26⅞	+1½
	1½	ComdrCp			29	12	2	2	2	+ ⅛
	8⅝	Compo s	.20	1.8	14	1094	u11⅝	10½	11	+ ½
	1⅝	CompuD			12	42	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
	13-16	Complnv				3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
	10⅝	Conchm	.80	3.8	8	151	u21⅛	19⅞	21⅛	+1½
	3⅝	ConcrdF			6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	8⅛	Condec	.30f	2.9	519	12	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	3½	Conroy	.16	3.6	5	3	4½	4½	4½	
	5⅛	ConsOG			1038	27	10½	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
	8⅝	ConsRef	.60	6.7	8	3	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
	4	ContMtl			6	18	6	5⅝	5⅝	
	¼	ContTel wt				20	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	5¼	Cookln	.20e	3.3	3	12	6	5⅞	6	
	13	CookP	.15f		19	14	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ¼
	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	3.0		7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	13	CoreLb	.28	1.1	18	22	26½	26	26	+ ¼
	11⅞	Corenco	.86b	4.0	9	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
	13⅝	Cornilus	.80	4.1	9	27	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ⅛
	2¼	Cramer				28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	1⅝	CrestFd			7	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	9½	CrestOil	.24a	1.5	20	130	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
	23	CrossAT	1	3.5	10	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
	6⅝	CrowlM	.50	6.6		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	10⅞	CwnCP	.40a	1.1	6	104	58	56⅝	56⅝	—1
	7	Crownin	.28	3.2	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.2	20	28	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ¼
	4⅞	CrystlO	.60	2.1	485	32	29⅞	29	29⅛	— ⅜
	6⅝	CubicCp	.60	3.2	7	19	19⅝	19	19	— ½
	6¼	Curtice	1.10	5.7	5	7	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
		— D—D—D —								
	2½	DCL			4	3	4⅛	4½	4⅛	— ⅛
	2½	DWG	.35f	13.	7	22	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
	3⅝	DamonC			5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	6⅝	Damson			59	102	9⅝	9¼	9½	
	3⅝	Datapd	.30	1.6	9	287	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	— ¼
	9	DayMn	.25e	2.1	20	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	1⅞	DeRose			13	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.3	10	19	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
	3½	DelLabs	.48	3.3	13	2	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
	5	DelhiOil	.05e	.5	13	70	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
	7	DellwdF	.60	7.9	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22¼	15⅝	DenTal	.20	1.0	17	124	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
15⅞	9	DevCpA			4	23	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
42¼	20⅝	DevonGp			5	z950	41⅝	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅜
6	2⅝	Digicon			31	45	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
2⅝	15-16	Diodes				1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
36	12	Documat			10	36	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅝
119¼	52¼	DomePt			10	89	110	107½	109⅝	+1½
23	14⅝	Domtor	1.80a	8.2	5	22	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9¼	Downy	.46	3.1	4	12	15	15	15	— ¼
14⅝	7	DrFair	.40	4.9	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.1	7	41	9-16	1½	1 9-16	+ ⅛
19⅞	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.2	4	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.3	9	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Dynictn				80	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	
		— E—E—E —								
19⅝	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.1	7	14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22¾	16½	EstnCo	1.20	6.2	7	1	19½	19½	19½	
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	13½	EDO	.50	2.7	9	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Ehren	.10a	.8	10	40	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	ElAudD			4	23	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.2	9	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
36½	23⅝	ElecArn	1.40	3.9	7	14	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	EmrRd			5	55	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	EnovRs	.24	3.1	12	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Ero Ind				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17½	11¼	EsqRd	.57e	3.5	5	1	16½	16⅛	16½	
5	1½	EtzLav	.10e	2.2	17	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.4	9	66	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	7¾	Execin	.40f	2.3	18	12	u19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
		— F—F—F —								
10	6⅝	FPA			3	7	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
9½	3½	FSF Ind	.12	2.5		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	10	Fabind s			4	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2	FairTex			4	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	FairfNob				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	2⅝	Falrmt	.15	2.3	26	26	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
16½	9	FamDir	.34	2.6	8	23	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
15	8⅝	FannyF	.50e	4.0	6	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
14	8	FayDrg	.20b	2.1	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	FedRt	1.36	8.1	15	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes			21	95	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Felmnt	.25	.9	16	15	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Fidelco				48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅝	FinGen	.40b	3.0	6	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	10⅝	FinGnA	.40b	3.6		3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	FtConn	1	11.	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	16	FtSLSh	1b	4.8	5	5	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Fstmrk			7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	10	FischrP	1f	6.9	8	11	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Fishman				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2½	Flaga			8	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅝	FlanEnt			6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
41⅞	20⅝	FlightSf	.28	.8	17	20	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	FlaCap				7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
12	6⅝	FlaRck	.21e	2.6	4	20	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17½	5⅝	FlowGen			12	27	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Flowers	.42	3.5	7	10	12⅛	12	12⅛	
18⅝	17¼	FlukeJ s			13	72	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
73	56	FordCan	5a	8.2	13	z20	61	61	61	
25¼	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.7	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅝	3¼	ForestLab				23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	FrankinRt			23	4	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11¼	5⅝	Fraoks	.32	3.6	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7	4½	Friedm	.24b	4.4	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
15⅝	6⅝	FriendFr				10	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	9½	Friona s	.40	4.0	4	8	10	10	10	+ ⅛
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.6	5	7	6½	6½	6½	
19⅝	9⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.7	5	9	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
9⅝	4	FrontA wt				2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	1⅝	GlExpl			11	19	2⅝	2	2	
6½	2½	GIT			28	10	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	4.4	9	32	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GTI				9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Galaxy	.06f	1.0	3	13	6	5⅝	5⅝	
14	6⅝	Garan	.81e	10.	4	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	2⅝	Garland				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28½	9⅝	GatLiet	.40b	2.3	9	22	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Govird	.10e	3.3	3	20	3	3	3	
10⅝	4¼	GenExp				989	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
5½	2⅝	GnHous			4	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
29½	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.7	12	63	28⅝	27⅝	28½	+1
25⅝	18⅝	GlantF	1.30	5.1	5	2	25½	25½	25½	
14⅝	7⅝	GnfYell	.60e	6.8	7	63	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5	Glasrock			16	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	19⅝	Gladfltr	1.20	3.7	8	33	u32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+1⅝
11⅝	6	GlenGer	.16	2.0	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
30	13½	Glnmr	.72	3.4	7	9	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
11¼	7¼	Glasser	.40	4.0	6	14	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Glaver				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	3½	Gldblatt				25	4⅝	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅛
19½	6⅝	GoldnCyc				40	7⅝	7	7½	— ⅛
44⅝	7⅝	GldNugt	.08f	.3	30	183	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅝
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	8.1	4	10	8	7⅝	7⅞	
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield			4	13-16	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				20	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
26	18⅝	GormR	1.20a	4.8	9	13	25	24⅝	25	+1¼
13¼	6⅝	GrahMf	.30	3.0	30	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11½	6½	GrandAu	.31e	2.9	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19½	9⅝	GrangrA			9	42	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	GtAmlnd			4	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8	4⅝	GtBasinP			31	94	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	18⅝	GtLkCh	.28	1.0	15	91	29⅝	28⅝	29	—1
3⅝	1⅝	Greenmn					2⅝	2¼	2¼	
10	5⅝	GREIT	.40	4.4	17	26	9⅝	9	9	+ ⅛
25⅝	16½	GrossT	1.44	6.2	7	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
15⅝	11¼	GuardC	.60b	5.3	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Guliford	.60	2.7	3	43	22½	21⅝	22¼	+1
42⅝	23½	GlfCan	1.40	3.3	11	68	42	41⅞	42	
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			9	188	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
15		HallsM	.80	6.8	4	7	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Hampin			4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	5⅝	HanSqRt			89	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
31¼	22	Harland	1	3.4	11	16	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
5⅝	2¼	Harvey			6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.05f		7	47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	4	HawaiA				3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	HlthCh			15	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM	.22	2.8	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	HelnWer	.39e	4.9	7	9	8⅝	8	8	
6⅝	3⅝	Heinick	.10	1.7	11	442	6⅛	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	HelmMtg				7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	HiGinc	.03r	.4	8	26	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	HiShear	.20	1.7	6	21	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	2.6	11	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Hofman	.20	4.8	4	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11¼	5½	HollyCp			13	49	10⅛	10	10⅛	
35	15	Hormel	1.48	4.8	7	24	32	31	31	— ⅛
16	6⅝	HornHar			10	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13¼	8⅝	HospM	.60	4.9	33	21	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.85e	9.4	13	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8	5	HousRon	.50	6.8	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	3	HouseVl			14	21	4⅝	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
27½	13½	HouOM	.30	4.3	10	702	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	HouO pf1.69		8.6		58	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	2.3	15	3	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Howell	.15e	6.3	14	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31½	24	HubelA	1.44	5.1	9	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
33⅝	23⅝	HubelB	1.44	5.2	8	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
14½	8	HuckMf	.28	2.1	7		13⅝	13	13¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	6½	HudsGn			3	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
55	33⅝	HudBO	2	3.7	10	12	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Huffy	.68	5.0	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.16e	3.3	5	5	4⅝	4⅝		
47¼	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.2	9	24	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3	Hycal				20	4½	4½	4½	
		— I—I—I —								
5⅝	3½	ICH	.15e	3.3	4	5	4½	4½	4½	
10⅝	7⅝	ICM	.50e	4.6	13	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	3½	IFS Ind	.14	2.8	6	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.2	4	5	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
1¼	½	ITI			8	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	ImpCh	.35e	4.2	8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1 5-16	ImpGp	.09e	4.2	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+1-16
6¼	3¼	Imperind			4	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.1	10	81	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
3	1	InflightSv				56	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1	Inolex				1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	9⅝	Instron	.40	1.7	8	21	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
2	⅞	InstrSys			28	405	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	InsSy pf.28f		2.5		3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	4	IntegRes			6	14	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Intrmk	.15e	1.3	6	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
4½	2½	IntBnknt			10	125	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	IntFdSvc				9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	IntGenl	1.40	5.2	5	7	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
10	4½	IntProt	.30	4.4	4	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.4	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	IntStrich				6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	¾	Interphot				12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14¼	7⅝	Intplast	.20	2.4	7	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
4½	1½	InvestFla			1	7	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
38½	25¼	InvDvA	1.28	3.3	7	211	38⅝	38¼	38¼	
9⅝	6⅝	InvDvB	.32	3.4	7	37	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.57e	6.3	14	147	9	9	9	
28⅝	15⅝	Ionics			12	5	23⅝	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
34½	17	IroqBrd	.30	1.2	8	37	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
8½	6⅝	IsraelD	.67e	9.9		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	7.3	6	1	5½	5½	5½	
17½	9¼	Jacobs	.50b	3.7	7	12	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
11½	5⅝	Jensen	1.40f	20.	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Jetero	.05e	2.1	12	17	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
3	1⅝	Jetronic			9	11	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11¼	5⅝	JohnPd	.36	6.5	13	4	5½	5⅝	5½	
9½	2¼	JuniperP			250	134	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Jupiter			4	1	9½	9½	9½	
		— K—K—K —								
8⅝	3¼	KTelIn	.30e	3.7	16	88	8⅝	8	8½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Katsin				24	2⅝	2½	2¼	
3	11-16	KaneMill wt				66	1⅝	1	1	
51½	42½	KnGs pf4.50		10.		z40	45	45	45	+ ⅛
10⅝	3½	KapokT			15	6	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
16⅝	9	KayCp	.50	3.2	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17½	7⅝	KenaiCp			8	74	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin	.48a	4.7	5	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.7	4	24	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Kidde wt				9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	KinArk			8	28	3	3	3	
3½	1	KingOpt			5		1⅝	1¼	1¼	
22¼	15⅝	KingRd s	.32	1.5	8	154	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	2	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Kleinerts			7	4	5	4⅝	5	
7⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr			13	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅝	2⅝	LSB	.10r	2.2	11	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	2.7	19	36	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.3	20	4	6	6	6	
12¼	8	LQuint	1.08f	11.	14	82	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6½	1⅝	LafyRad				22	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
3½	2	LakeSh			11	1	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	—1-16
10	3⅝	Landmk			8	180	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20	15⅝	LeaRonl s	.60	3.1	10	13	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	LeePb			16	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	LehighP			4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
23½	11¼	LeighPd	.80	3.5	9	3	23	23	23	
8⅝	2⅝	LelsureT			5	26	5	5	5	
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.29f	5.8	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	2.4	6	543	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	3⅝	LincAm			7	21	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	LloydsE				8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	3.2	11	42	2½	2½	2½	
33⅝	19⅝	Lohmn	1.20	4.7	9	8	25⅝	25⅝	25½	
26⅝	8⅝	LoewT wt				276	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
19½	9⅝	Loeicon			12	17	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
28½	15⅝	LaGenS	.99	5.0	6	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
32⅝	20⅝	LouisCe	1.44	5.0	9	31	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			7	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14⅝	9½	Lydall	.60a	5.9	6	10	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LynchCp			3	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Lynnwear			3	7	2½	2½	2½	
		— M—M—M —								
3⅝	9-16	Macrod			29	106	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20½	17⅝	MePS	1.84	9.7	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	5⅝	Magood			17	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9½	6⅝	MonrC	.40	5.6	6	23	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
1 3-16	½	Marinda				510	u 1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	+1-16
14⅝	8⅝	Marlene	.28e	1.9	6	20	u14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		8	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MrshF			2	7	4	4	4	
26⅝	11⅝	MartPr	.40	2.6	5	26	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
17	8½	Masind	.60a	5.6	4	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Masters			4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	MatrlRsh s	.20	1.0	14	26	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9½	Matrix s				1	u11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	McCulO			15	690	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
22⅝	14½	Meons	1.20	7.0	7	5	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.6	4	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	MedalnGo			11	29	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
3	1¼	MedcoJw			5	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	MedliaG	.72	3.3	9	6	22	21⅞	22	
11⅝	10⅝	Meenon	n.24	2.3	8	18	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
13½	6⅝	Meiscol	.24	2.7	5	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅝	14	MEMCo	.90	6.0	7	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50	4.5	4	8	11	11	11	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.7	10	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅝	7½	Metex	.40	3.2	10	16	u12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
37⅝	23¼	Metpth	.32	1.2	16	26	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Metrocar				4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MichGen				27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	5	MchSug	.05e	.7		20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	MichS pf.24		8.3		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	4.0	33	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
13⅝	6	MidICo	.20	2.3	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
24⅝	10⅝	MidlGls	.40	2.1	11	164	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	MissnIT			24	51	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅝	13⅝	MitchE	.12	.5	10	86	25⅝	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
17½	9¼	MiteCp	.50	3.4	6	25	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6	MonMe	.44	6.8	6	7	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
18⅝	11	Moog	.40b	2.3	9	8	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
9	4½	MorlnSh	.32	5.3	4	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¼	MottSM	.20	2.0	5	4	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
24½	12⅝	MtVMll	1a	4.1	5	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Movielab			8	23	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
14⅝	11	NFC n	.15	1.1	8	12	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18	9⅝	Napco	.20	2.1	6	11	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Narda	.20	3.2	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
46⅝	17⅝	NatCSS	.32	.7	22	371	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
16½	9⅝	NIHHE			8	1	13½	13½	13½	
4	1⅝	NKinney				26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	NiPorog				1	2½	2½	2½	
12⅝	4⅝	NtPatent				215	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.4	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	NetsLB	.72f	10.	7	31	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	NestLM	.05e	2.0	6	13	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	1⅝	Nidria	.05e	3.1	8	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	9	NMxAr	.21f	1.8	24	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	7.0	9	11	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
32	22⅝	NYTim	.80	3.1	20	12	26	26	26	
12⅝	6⅝	NewbE	.50	7.3	36	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.7	6	11	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Noelind				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	3½	Nolex				713	5⅝	4⅝	5½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Nort pf 1.50		12.		1	12½	12½	12½	
25	2⅝	Nortek	.04	.4	8	42	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	NoARoy	.20	1.0	7	11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	7½	NoCdO			10	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅝	12	NoestBk	n1.04	8.2	6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			18	253	u19⅝	16⅝	18⅝	+2
32⅝	18	Numac	.07f	.3	37	67	28	27⅝	27⅝	
		— O—O—O —								
17⅝	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
16	11	OhSealy	.84	5.8	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Oilalnd	.40e	4.3	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
44½	23⅝	OOkiep			30	z100	40	40	40	— ⅛
19½	13	OSullvn	.80	4.8	5	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	OutdrSp	.20	2.2	8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	OversSec				6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5¼	1½	OxfordFt			73	18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	OzarkA	.20e	3.8	4	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		— P—Q —								
2	⅝	PF Ind			7	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
17½	14⅝	PGEpfA 1.50		10.		12	15	15	15	— ⅛
16	13⅝	PGEpfB 1.37		9.4		2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
16	12	PGEpfC 1.25		10.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15	11	PGEpfD 1.25		10.		60	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	PGEpfE 1.25		10.		6	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfG 1.20		10.		1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
29½	24⅝	PGEpfW 2.57		9.9		19	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
26½	21⅝	PGEpfV 2.32		9.8		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT 2.54		9.8		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
30½	25	PGEpfS 2.62		10.		142	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
13½	10⅝	PGEpfH 1.12		10.		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
28	23⅝	PGEpfR 2.37		9.9		11	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
24⅝	20⅝	PGEpfP 2.05		10.		4	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
23	18⅝	PGEpfM 1.96		9.9		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26	21⅝	PGEpfL 2.25		10.		12	22⅝	d21⅝	21½	— ⅛
24	20⅝	PGEpfK 2.04		10.		16	20½	20½	20½	
52⅝	42⅝	PacLt pf4.50		10.		z10	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
54½	44⅝	PacLt pf4.75		10.		z100	46½	46½	46½	—2⅝
59	48	PacPLpf 5		9.8		z100	51	51	51	—1
23½	10⅝	PacScle	.32	2.7	6	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
34⅝	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.5	15	24	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast	.30	6.5	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	15⅝	Paradyn n			31	32	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
13⅝	11	ParkCh	.60	4.5	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			16	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Parsons	1	3.9	7	25	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ⅛
11	6½	Patagon			7	59	u11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
12	6½	PatoC	2e	17.	4	19	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
2	⅝	PennDix wt				6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	10½	PenEM	.60	5.2	5	3	11½	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	PenTr	1	7.0	5	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3½	2⅝	PECo	.42f	17.	5	34	3½	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Pentron			8	29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
33⅝	24⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.5	5	4	28⅝	28⅝	28½	
25¼	10	PepCom	.48a	2.1	9	54	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	
15⅝	8½	Perini	.40	3.1	13	38	13⅝	13	13	— ¼
15⅝	6⅝	PetroLe			11	65	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Phoenix				21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12	7	PicNPay	.28	2.8	6	13	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
6⅝	1	PioneerS			2	182	6⅝	6	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	PlanTx	.20f		375	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.8	8	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
33	20	PltDM	1.40	4.4	6	2	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
7⅝	6	Pizzain n			8	43	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Plantind			28	51	7⅝	6⅝	7	— ⅛
11¼	5⅝	PlyGm	.40b	5.0	4	9	8	7⅝	8	
3½	1⅝	PlymR A			9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	PlymR B			6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	⅞	Poloron				15	1⅝	1½	1½	
18½	16⅝	PostCp n	.50	3.1	7	10	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
18⅝	10⅝	PrairieO			15	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	7.8	7	17	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	PrattRd	.30	6.0	5	12	5	5	5	
28	22⅝	PrenHa	1.36	5.3	10	13	26	25⅝	25⅝	
5	2⅝	PresRtA			2	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	PresRtB			2	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Presley	.62r	5.5	3	36	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
25⅝	4⅝	PrimMt			18	17	17½	17⅝	17½	
12⅝	10⅝	ProCT	1.23e	10.	10	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	PrdRE	.28	4.1	23	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	4.8	8	2	5	5	5	
48	42½	PSCol pf4.25		9.8		z50	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ½
25⅝	21⅝	PSPLpfC 2.34		10.		10	24	23½	23½	
26⅝	25	PSPL pf n2.34		9.8		29	26⅝	26	26	
10⅝	7⅝	PulteH s	.24	2.3	3	58	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	4⅝	PuntaG			9	10	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Punta pf1.10		9.6		2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.8	17	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
12⅝	9⅝	RBInd	.24	2.3	7	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	RET				4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15	8⅝	RHMed	.10a	.8	8	4	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RPS			7	10	2⅝	2	2	
4⅝	2¼	RSC	.10	3.3	17	22	3⅝	3	3	
8⅝	5⅝	Rogan	.10e	1.4	9	16	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23½	12¼	RanchEx	.10e	.6	4	19	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	RangrO			66	420	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
32½	21⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.0	8	6	30	30	30	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	RapAm wt				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
32⅝	13½	Raylnd	.40	1.8	20	49	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Reading			9	7	5	5	5	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	REInv	1.60	8.1	14	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
13⅝	10	RlIncT	1.40	12.	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT			63	598	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	RefgTr	.25e	4.7	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	RegalB	.60	6.3	7	7	9½	9¼	9½	
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	3	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	RepGyp	.40	2.7	5	88	15⅝	15	15	+ ⅛
43	31⅝	RepNY	2	5.4	5	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ¼
25	22	RNY pf2.12		9.0		1	23½	23½	23½	
26⅝	14½	ReshCot	.24	1.4	9	34	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
69½	20⅝	ResrtA			10	1028	47½	46½	46½	
108	27	ResrtB			14	z6100	68	65	66	+2
7⅝	1⅝	RestAssc			13	47	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
13⅝	5	RexNore			17	92	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8¼	3⅝	RibletP	.12	1.6	4	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Richton	.44	7.5	6	8	6	5⅝	5⅝	
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo			8	36	42½	42	42¼	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Robnich				39	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.0	5	20	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
47	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.4	17	29	44½	43½	44½	— ⅜
8	4⅝	Rossmr			2	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2½	1⅝	Rusco			5	37	2	1⅝	2	
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.4	6	4	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.6	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70		12.		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3½	1⅝	SMD			6	17	3	2⅝	3	
9⅝	4¼	SSP			8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16	9⅝	Salem	.40a	2.7	7	21	15	14⅝	15	
3½	1⅝	SCarlo			4	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
83⅝	71¼	SDgo pf7.80		11.		z50	72½	72½	72½	+ ¼
29	24⅝	SDgo pf2.68		11.		5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	7.5	19	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
1⅞	7-16	SFRE wt				2	1½	1½	1½	
14⅝	5⅝	Sandgte	.40	3.3	5	31	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	SaundrL	.30	3.0	7	17	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	SchelbE	.56	9.3	17	14	6	5⅝	6	
21⅝	12⅝	Schnult	.88a	5.0	5	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Schller			8	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Schrodr	.04f		7	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	3.1	9	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
39⅝	34½	SciAtla	.20	.5	17	6	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
30½	18½	ScurryR			15	1	29	29	29	
22½	15	SbdAM	.40	2.0	3	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
9⅝	3⅝	Sealctro			7	66	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	21	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg				139	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
½	1-128	SecMtg wt				23	1-64	1-128	1-64	+1-128
10⅝	6⅝	Selas	.36	4.2	6	29	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
3	15-16	SellgAsc			7	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8	5⅝	Semtch	.20b	3.4	10	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	4⅝	Srvisco	.36	5.2	5	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
6⅝	2⅝	Servo				7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9⅝	SetonCo	.50	3.4	6	2	15	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	4	ShaerS	.48e	4.9	8	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	12⅝	Sharon	1	4.4	5	4	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5⅝	Shawin	.50	8.5	7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	2½	SheltrR			5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
41	29⅝	ShenanO				48	39½	39½	39½	
42½	19	Showbt	1	3.8	9	23	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.3	13	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
8⅝	7⅝	Silco s			7	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
20⅝	10	Sigma	.40	2.1	9	15	19	18⅝	19	
11	4⅝	Sikes A	.35e	4.5	5	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	Sllolnc	.30	2.1	4	30	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	5	Silvrcst			4	10	5⅝	5	5	
5⅝	2⅝	Solitron			17	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
26	18⅝	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
12½	5½	SorgPap	.32	2.7	5	13	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	5.2	3	403	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	9⅝	SoatCap	.80a	7.0	15	7	u11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08		9.8		2	11⅝	11	11	
14⅝	11⅝	SCEd pf1.19		9.0		20	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
18	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.3		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30		7.0		11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30		9.5		21	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21		9.3		170	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
11	7¼	SwFlaBk	.50	5.4	7	19	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
17	12½	Spartek	.30e	1.8	11	1	17	17	17	
15⅝	11¼	SpecltyR			6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13½	6½	Spector	.31e	3.7	3	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Spectro			6	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	SpedOP	.14r	2.3	11	29	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.2	6	1	5	5	5	
11⅝	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	4.6	5	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅝	6	StdMetl			13	19	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¼
26⅝	20¼	StProd	1.52	6.1	6	1	25	25	25	
13⅝	4⅝	Stange	.20	2.4	9	35	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Starwd			3	102	4	4	4	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅝	StarSup	.80	5.7	4	15	14⅝	13⅝	14	
2⅝	1¼	Stardust			2	41	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅜
11½	7⅝	StarrtHo	.30	4.1	3	37	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	16	StepnCh	.80	4.1	8	16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
2¼	15-16	SterlEl			7	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	2¼	Stevknit			14	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	2.7	19	44	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	7.4	15	25	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
5½	3⅝	SunCity	.25	5.3		12	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.6	74	172	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	SunshJr	.36	5.3	6	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	SupFdS	.40	2.8	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅝	8⅝	Supind	.25	1.6	8	94	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.7	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	20½	Supron	.30	.9	21	64	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+ ¼
11⅝	4⅝	Susquel			4	29	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf 1		10.		4	10	10	10	
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg wt				7	⅞	13-16	13-16	
7⅝	3½	Synloy	.30b	5.5	37	13	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
38⅝	24¼	Syntex	.90	2.5	10	1066	36⅝	35⅝	36	
33½	21⅝	SyscoCp	.36	1.7	9	7	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	10⅝	SystEng			14	64	16½	16⅝	16½	
		— T—T—T —								
5⅝	1⅝	TFI			8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	TobPd	.20	1.6	7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4	Talleyln wt				4	4	4	4	
14¼	8½	TandB	1e	12.	5	2	8½	8½	8½	
16⅝	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	9.2	11	10	13½	13	13	— ⅛
3	1¼	TechSym			15	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	TechOp			9	34	8⅝	8½	8½	
4⅝	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.5	6	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
53⅝	17½	TelonR			84	11	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	4.6	7	75	11¼	10⅝	11¼	— ⅛
27½	15⅝	Teliflex	.40	2.0	11	27	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22	11⅝	Telscl	.60	3.1	14	27	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6	2	Tenna				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Tenney	.41f	6.1	10	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Tensor			13	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	
30½	14½	Teradyn			9	49	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.40	5.3	58	6	7½	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
15½	7¼	TetraT			20	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.5	8	126	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Thorotar			10	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
20½	13¼	Thriftm	.80	4.0	5	30	20⅝	20	20⅝	— ⅛
7	3	Tidwell			4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
47	39½	TolEd pf4.25		10.		z25	41	41	41	+ ½
107½	91	TolEdpf 10		10.		z200	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
22	8⅝	TotlPet	.20	1.0	17	105	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14½	3	TotlPet wt				77	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2	TownCtry			10	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	30	5½	5¼	5¼	
12	7⅝	TransOil	.05e	.5		67	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Tredwy	.20	3.3	12	9	6⅝	5⅝	6½	+ ⅛
10	7	TrISM	.60	7.7	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28	4⅝	TuboM			17	267	26⅝	25	25½	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	TurnrC	1.80	6.7	8	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
6½	3⅝	TwinFr	.20	3.6	5	20	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
12½	7⅝	U&I			68	34	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	UDS				40	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.4	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5¼	2	UNA	.20	4.2	5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	URS	.40b	7.0	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			5	25	7½	7	7½	
7⅝	6¼	Unimax pf				1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	UnFoods			8	60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	UNatCp				21	5	4⅝	5	
¾	1-128	UNatCp wt				1	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
8½	5¼	UNtCp pf				1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	USFlltr	.32	2.6	8	54	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
11	7⅝	UnRllT	.81e	7.8	13	x10	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
¼	1-16	UnRlT wt				4	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4½	2⅛	USRdium				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	UnityB			13	1	8½	8½	8½	
6	3⅝	UnivClg	.05	1.0	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16½	10⅝	UnivRs	.32	2.0	13	129	16½	16	16	— ⅛
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.3	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— V—V—V —								
16⅝	11½	Volmac	.80	5.2	5	26	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.3		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Verit			5	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37⅝	16⅝	VermtA	.32b	1.7	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	4¼	Vernltrn	.10	1.5	7	33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	1⅝	Vertiple			6	16	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
4	1½	Vesely			83	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
4⅝	1¼	Viatech			6	14	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	2	VintageE			4	7	4	4	4	
8	5⅝	Virco	.16b	2.8	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	Vishay			10	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7	3⅝	VisualG	.16	2.9	8	7	5½	5⅝	5½	
4	2⅝	ValMer	.12e	4.0	9	30	3	3	3	+ ⅛
18⅝	10	Vaplex	.52	4.3	4	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	VulcCp	.15e	3.1	4	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
7½	2⅝	WTC	.10	1.5	17	222	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	Wackht	.40b	5.4	7	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
22½	10⅝	Wainoco	.03e	.1	15	131	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.3	6	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.4	9	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
44	15⅝	Wang	.06	.1	24	16	41⅝	41	41	— ½
38¼	13	Wang B	.16	.4	21	11	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	9	Wards Co	.20	1.6	4	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
23⅝	5⅝	WarnC pf.05		.4		17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	22	WshPost s	.36	1.5	8	172	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
25½	20⅝	WRIT	1.96	7.8	15	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Wolsco	.30	4.5	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	Welman			23	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6⅝	WeldTuA	.15r	1.4	16	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Weltco	.25	6.1	14	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	WescoFn	.38	4.6	7	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	
41⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	2.6	6	45	39⅝	38½	38½	—1½
19½	11½	WstFin	.48	2.7	3	17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Whippny	.20	2.4		57	u 8⅝	7½	8⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	6.8	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall			7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5-32	1-128	WhitHakr wt				2	1-128	1-128	1-128	
8½	2	Wichita			23	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	3.4	7	21	14⅝	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
4	2⅝	WilsnB	.15f			13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	6⅝	Winklm	.40	4.0	10	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
53	44⅝	WisP pf4.50		9.9		z10	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11	Wdstrm n	.60	4.6	6	2	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	WkWear	.36	6.7	5	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅝	Wrathr	.10e	.6	36	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
17-16	¾	WrightH			33	63	1	1	1	
27	17⅝	Wynnis	.60	2.5	7	481	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.4	8	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11⅝	ZeroCp	.44	2.8	8	5	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	3.9	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

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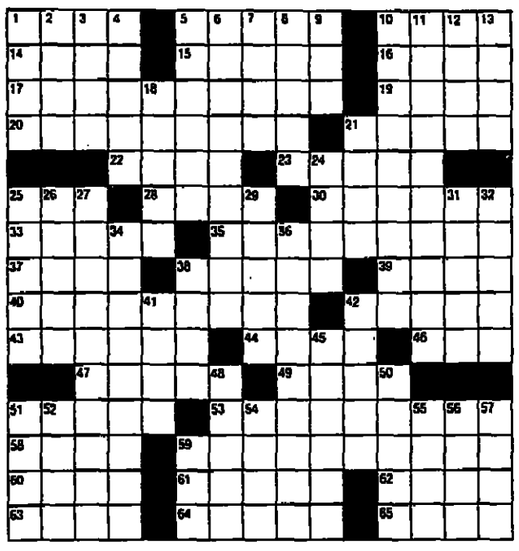
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ACROSS

1 Home of the Baylor Bears
5 "—— plan, a canal: Panama"
10 —— computer (legal judgment)
14 Cupid, in art
15 Bridge action
16 Destroy or seduce
17 Dispirit
19 Genesis locale
20 Find the defendant "Not guilty"
21 Like argon
22 Gulf of the Arabian Sea
23 Appraiser
25 "The Wayward ——": Steinbeck
28 Particular
30 Lounge lizard
33 Choose for keeps
35 Moon
37 Padre's son
38 Ground quartz
39 *City in Sicily*
40 Smarty-pants
42 "The Lord, ye know, ——, indeed": Kethe
43 August
44 Stitched
46 Upward bend in timber
47 Speechify
49 Cossets
51 Grown-up
53 Indian potentate
58 Rx datum
59 Disparaging
60 "—— well"
61 *Lady with a* lyre
62 One of Bristol's rivers
63 Attunes
64 Device on a coat of arms
65 TV staple

DOWN

1 Step into a creek
2 N.Y.S.E. relative
3 Barber who became a warbler
4 U. of Maine site
5 O.T. landfall
6 Fijis, Solomons, etc.
7 "——of all right!"
8 Famed attorney
9 Summer quaff
10 Dumplings made of minced meat or fish
11 Subordinates
12 Baltic Sea feeder
13 Oft-used parental edict
18 *Send money*
21 Chemical ending
24 *Comfort or* Karras
25 Ernie of diamond fame
26 City of Italy
27 In ringing fashion
29 Shopping areas
31 Abélard's "Sic ——"
32 Prepared
34 *Unable*
36 Kind of lens
38 Editor's word
41 —— the finish
42 Prefix with mural or venous
45 Fatigue
48 Abrasive stuff
50 Old Nick
51 Aleutian isle
52 Ford's running mate in '76
54 Not closed
55 Kid
56 Acknowledge
57 Layers
59 Stake

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	13	55	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Cloudy	MIAMI	28	82	Sunny
ANKARA	12	54	Overcast	MILAN	13	55	Mist
ATHENS	16	61	Overcast	MONTRREAL	6	43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	4	39	Clear
BELGRADE	13	55	Cloudy	MUNICH	9	48	Rain
BERLIN	15	59	Clear	NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Clear
BUCHAREST	-	-	N.A.	OSLO	12	54	Clear
BUDAPEST	13	55	Clear	PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Clear	PRAGUE	15	59	Clear
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Clear	ROME	14	57	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Clear	SOFIA	9	48	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Rain	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Clear
EDINBURGH	8	46	Rain	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	15	59	Overcast	TEL AVIV	29	84	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	57	Overcast	TOKYO	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	55	Clear	TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	11	52	Clear	VIENNA	13	55	Clear
ISTANBUL	11	52	Clear	WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Overcast	WASHINGTON	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy	ZURICH	10	50	Overcast
LONDON	10	50	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Las Angeles at 2000 GMT: all others at 1200 GMT.)

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April 12, 1979

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— (d) Conbar	SF 686.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 618.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 736.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.60
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.95
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.29

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— (w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.76
— (w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 1.00 *
— (w) High Interest Sterling	£0.98 *

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.49
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.37
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.90

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 309.00
— (d) Canasec	SF 448.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 58.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 77.50
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— (d) Concentra	DM 19.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.80

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 26.09
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$42.71
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 23.08
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 53.37
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.63

FIDELITY PO Box 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.69
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.36
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 14.45

G T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 56.15
— (w) G. T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.32
— (d) G T. Bond Fund	$ 13.93
— (w) G T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.29

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$80.41
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.15

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—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 359.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 306.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda).

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.95

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Portan Sw. R Est	SF 1,724.00
— (r) Securiwiss	SF 982.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 334.25
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— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 134.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 104.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF 55.00
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 72.00
— (d) Remsec-Invest	SF 271.00
— (d) Spit South Afr Sh	SF 147.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 200.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Aftanlafonds	DM 11.85
— (d) Eurrentenfonds	DM 25.30
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.15
— (d) Unirenta	DM 38.35
— (d) Uniselect I	DM 61.15

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.42
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,057.92
(w) Trusicar Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.54
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.45
(w) CANUT	$ 10.21
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$13.01
(a) Capital Reinvest	LF 1,291.00
(d) Carbica Open-End Fund	$ 205.21
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.73
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 975.42
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.08
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.24
(d) Convertible Japan	$9.42
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.09
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$16.60
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.52
(d) Eamen Fund	$ 4.8992
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,124 *
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,501.12
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 225.24
(w) Forselex Issue Pr	SF 1,509.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 58.54
(d) Fonditalia	$ 12.16
(w) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.60
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.48
(w) Haussmann Hldg. NV	$ 274.75
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$ 30.35
(d) Icofund	$ 11.64
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 104.17
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 106.70
(d) Inherfund S.A.	$ 9.85
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 138.18
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.47
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	DM 35.90
(d) Investa DWS	$ 52.05
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 9.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.54
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$ 340.70
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 42.82
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	LF 1,092.00
(d) KB Income Fund	$ 12.21
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 13.89
(d) Kleinwort Bens. Jan. F	$ 47.86
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 24.27
(w) Luxfund	$ 10.94
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$ 0.68
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 1.81
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 18.18
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 5.27
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.40
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 67.89
(d) N.A.N.F.	$ 29.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	LF 1,934.00
(d) Remte Fund	LF 820.00
(d) Rentinvest	$ 4.30
(d) Safe Fund	$ 9.59
(d) Safe Trust Fund	SF 66.10
(w) Samurai Portfolio	$ 15.02
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	DM 94.10
(w) SMH Special Fund	$ 456.84
(w) Sorex Fund	$ 11.58
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 44.88
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sep)	$ 61.97
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 24.10
(w) Transpacific Fund	DM 51.28
(d) UNICO Fund	$ 0.98
(r) Unilife Assurance Oseas	$2.25
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 104.84
(m) Uni Int'l Bond Fd	$ 11.12
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 7.52
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 477.31
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 12.04
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 73.65
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 1,462.5/5
(w) Worldwide Special	

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; o — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price »Ex-Coupon.

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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELVOH

CEMIN

HALLET

AECIPE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAVEL IRATE JOCKEY BANISH
Answer: "A bit of Old English for you!"—"THEE"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE



"If some planets got people livin' on 'em, whaddaya bet they got CARROTS there, too?"

BOOKS

VICIOUS CIRCLES

The Mafia in the Marketplace

By Jonathan Kwitny. Norton. 422 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WE OUGHT to come away from reading Jonathan Kwitny's latest book in a state of shock and loathing. After all, "Vicious Circles: The Mafia in the Marketplace" presents a hellish view of American society, particularly life in New York City and environs. His report begins and ends with meat. The impression that Kwitny leaves is that it is impossible to buy even a lowly length of sausage in the New York City area without lining the pockets of the Mafia — yes, the Mafia — which keeps a stranglehold on the distribution of meat through a network of corruption involving supermarket buyers, butcher-union officials, meat packers, processors and inspectors. And for the extra pennies a pound that we pay to support this system, we buy the right to eat on occasion the remains of horses and kangaroos, as well as beef so tainted that it has to be perfumed with formaldehyde. It should all be quite enough to turn a red-blooded steak gnasher into a parsnip-nibbling vegetarian.

And meat is only the first and last course of this banquet of corruption. In between, Kwitny, a reporter for the Wall Street Journal, documents in relentless detail how the Mafia infests the mozzarella market and tries to keep control of the selling of pizza; how it has corrupted the Teamsters and used the union's pension fund as its own private bank; how it has infected such apparently respectable businesses as banking and stock-brokering; and how it continues to defile the docks, the garment district and the liquor industry.

Harassed

What is more, "Vicious Circles" comes stained with the blood that its harassed reporter has sweated. It begins with a two-page dedication describing the death of Kwitny's wife from kidney disease. It ends with a plaintive dithyramb on the hard lot of investigative reporters, tormented as they are by lily-livered book publishers, costly libel suits, and a public under the false impression that muckraking is lucrative.

And in between there is not a page that doesn't impress you with how energetically the author has pursued his prey, how deep he has dug for all his facts, and how much hard detail he has crammed into every bulging paragraph. By the end, we ought not to harbor anymore illusions about the world we live in. And we ought to feel thankful to Kwitny for the job he has done.

Yet I'm afraid we are not. For "Vicious Circles" is a snarl in both senses of the word. It is true that the author emerges now and then from his forest of facts to deliver a strong editorial opinion. Obviously, he insists that, contrary to what Dwight Smith has written in his book "The Mafia Mystique," there is indeed a Mafia conspiracy, whose members are all Italian and whose henchmen operate a syn cate that carries on its business. also insists that, contrary to wi even non-apologists such as Nic las Pileggi have written, the Ma doesn't serve only the so-cal willing victim in search of ill pleasure, nor does it operate w more efficiency than legitim businesses. In fact, it encroac everywhere and costs us all with inefficiency and inferior produc

Moreover, according to Kwi Robert Kennedy was not at all dictive in his crusade against J my Hoffa; Hoffa deserved e worse punishment than he got. erals, like former Attorney Gen Ramsey Clark, who sincerely *ried about the abuses of electr* surveillance, did far greater dan by crippling the war against c nized crime. And it is too bad lenient judges don't know about how our prison-parole tem works, and that lawyers have made their reputations as secutors are so willing to tak the defense of racketeers once go into private practice.

Numbing

But such editorial comm whatever its validity, gets lost i storm of investigative detail, book that is badly organized, ly edited, and abysmally proof Where we ought to be impress *the detail, we are simply num* because Kwitny tells essentiall same story over and over again *fails to bring a single incide* character to life.

Even worse, all sense of pr tion is lacking. Because Kwitn cuses only on the corrupt aspe *the Teamsters, one is hard p* explain why the largest union world retains its membership there any honest people in th ment district? Are there any York City supermarkets th untainted meat? Of course are. But Kwitny, by om *makes it look as if there are n*

Is it actually possible to b ing on the subject of the M One would hardly think s Kwitny proves that it is. A further shame of it is th breathing so heavily he also us feel guilty for being bored. dom and guilt are a partic deadly combination in a bo pecially in a book that trea an important subject. One almost prefer that the Mafi been romanticized.

Christopher Lehmann-Haup book reviewer for The New Times.

Caviar Crimes Rising in Russ

MOSCOW (AP) — Russia ar, more expensive and rare ever before, has become a market item in its native lan *caviar-poaching has become* time crime.

Pollution, over-fishing an government's hunger for f currency have made the delic *most impossible to find in* Its price is up to $70 a kilogra

More and more reports a pearing in the Soviet press large-scale caviar black marke ing, with "long sentences" meted out to the criminals. example, a newspaper recent ported the sentencing of two who had sold two tons of market caviar in 1977 and earning themselves 35,000 r or about $53,000.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

V	A	N			L	A	M	B		O	R	A	L	
A	R	O	W		V	E	N	U	E		P	I	L	E
T	I	T	I		E	M	I	G	R	A	T	I	O	N
	A	E	R	O	S	O	L		A	N	I	S	E	
			E	R	I	M		O	T	I	C			
T	E	N	R	E	C		O	B	E	L	I	S	K	
E	G	O		S	L	A	V	E		E	A	T	E	R
S	R	O	S		E	X	U	L	T		R	E	M	O
T	E	N	E	T		I	L	I	A	D		A	P	T
	T	E	N	S	I	L	E		W	E	A	L	T	H
		T	A	R	S		G	N	A	T				
	A	F	I	R	E		O	R	I	F	I	C	E	
T	R	A	N	S	F	E	R	E	E		D	O	R	M
O	G	L	E		U	T	T	E	R		E	O	G	E
P	O	L	L		L	O	O	K				E	O	N

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South opened his hand on the diagramed deal with four spades, risking the loss of a slam in the interests of keeping his opponents out of the auction when they might have a cheap save.

Ironically, he did not keep the opponents out, but he did not miss a slam. West came in with five hearts, and when North raised spades, South took a shot at slam.

West led the heart ace, and South could count 11 tricks. West shifted passively to a trump. The declarer won with the queen in dummy and tried the effect of leading the diamond ten. He was still unsure what to do when East covered with the queen. Where was jack?

South resisted the temptation play East for the jack. Instead ter winning with the king, he tered dummy with a trump seven, cashed the heart king ran trumps to reach this positi

NORTH
♠—
♡10
♢6
♣A10

WEST
♠—
♡Q
♢J7
♣K

EAST
♠—
♡—
♢3
♣QJ8

SOUTH
♠9
♡—
♢A9
♣4

West had already been forc give up his club protection. O last trump he now threw the king, but this only postponed evil day. He was squeezed red suits when South threw th ten from dummy and led a the ace.

This brought home the sig the replay. North-South rea five spades, which was just for them. In this case, West the way to give the defens tricks by shifting to a club second trick, cutting a vital communication for the declar

NORTH
♠Q73
♡K104
♢10852
♣A109

WEST
♠62
♡AQJ983
♢J74
♣K6

EAST (D)
♠8
♡752
♢Q3
♣QJ87532

SOUTH
♠AKJ10954
♡6
♢AK96
♣4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	4♠	5♡	5♠
Pass	6♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart ace.

Ryan, Baylor, Rudi Excel As Angels Beat the Twins

ANAHEIM, Calif., April 12 (AP) — Nolan Ryan pitched a one-hitter, Don Baylor drove in four runs with a double and two singles and Joe Rudi had four hits tonight as the California Angels defeated Minnesota, 11-2, for the Twins' first loss in five games this season.

"There was no doubt in my mind I would come back," said Ryan, who had been bombed in his last two spring outings and in his regular-season starter. "My arm felt good. The difference tonight was mainly my delivery. I was more compact. I was able to get the ball down and move the ball."

Baylor singled in two runs as California scored three runs in the first inning and he doubled home another run in a six-run seventh. He also singled in a run in the eighth.

Rudi, who was 1-for-20 entering the game, added a double and three singles to the 17-hit Angel attack, while Bobby Grich contributed a three-run homer to cap the seventh-inning uprising.

Ryan, after surrendering seven runs in 1⅓ innings in his first start against Seattle, Ryan yielded only a run-scoring single to ex-teammate Ron Jackson in the third and an RBI double to Mike Cubbage in the seventh to even his record at 1-1. Ryan struck out 10, the 119th time in his career in which he has fanned 10 or more in a game, a major-league record.

Dave Goltz (1-1) gave up 10 hits and six runs as his career record fell to 1-10 in April.

Orioles 6, Yankees 5

At Baltimore, Al Bumbry singled in two runs to cap a ninth-inning rally that tied the score, and Rick Dempsey's two-out single to center scored pinch-runner John Lowenstein with the winning run in the bottom of the 10th as Baltimore beat New York, 6-5. Chris Chambliss homered for New York.

Rangers 4, Indians 0

At Texas, Steve Comer and Sparky Lyle, making his first apperance in a Texas uniform, allowed only one hit — Ted Cox's third-inning single — as the Rangers beat Cleveland, 4-0, keeping Texas unbeaten. It was the second straight shutout for the Rangers' pitching staff, which has established an early-season streak of 23 consecutive scoreless innings.

Royals 10, Tigers 3

At Kansas City, Fred Patek had four hits, knocked in three runs and scored twice, lifting Kansas City to a 10-3 victory over Detroit. Patek's two-run double highlighted a seven-run eighth inning that snapped a 3-3 tie and sent reliever Bruce Taylor (0-1) to defeat. Ednardo Rodriguez won it in relief of Larry Gura.

A's 14, Mariners 7

At Seattle, Wayne Gross drove in four runs as Oakland defeated Seattle, 14-7. Gross hit a three-run homer, his second in as many nights, plus a double and single, and Dave Revering added a two-run home run to pace a 16-hit attack. Rick Honeycutt (0-2) took the loss. Jim Todd turned in 3⅓ innings of shutout relief to even his record at 1-1.

Expos 3, Mets 2

In the National League, at New York, John Stearns, New York's catcher, got embroiled in a ninth-inning slugfest with Gary Carter, the Montreal catcher, during a play at the plate that touched off a wild free-for-all. Tony Perez later ended the nonsense with an 11th-inning homer, lifting the Expos to a 3-2 triumph. Carter had tried to score from first base after New York's starter, Pete Falcone, threw wildly past first in fielding Larry Parrish's grounder.

Astros 10, Dodgers 3

At Houston, Cesar Cedeno's three-run homer snapped a fifth-inning tie and lifted Houston past Los Angeles, 10-3. Ken Forsch, in his first outing since his no-hitter on Saturday, allowed six hits and three runs in the first three innings, but settled down to shut out the Dodgers the rest of the way for his second complete-game victory. Sutton and Bill Russell hit second-inning RBI singles for the Dodgers.

Phillies 5, Pirates 4

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt drove in three runs and broke a 4-4 tie with a seventh-inning solo homer to lead Philadelphia over Pittsburgh, 5-4. Steve Carlton outhurled Bert Blyleven to even his record at 1-1. Pittsburgh's Phil Garner hit a two-run home run in the fifth.

Reds 9, Braves 5

At Atlanta, Dave Concepcion hit a grand slam home run as he and Ray Knight each had three hits to lift Cincinnati past Atlanta, 9-5. Tom Hume (1-1) went 8⅔ innings for the Reds, allowing solo homers to Barry Bonnell and Dale Murphy. Concepcion's third career grand slam, a 390-foot shot to left-center field, came off reliever Adrian Devine in the fifth inning. Knight, Pete Rose's replacement at third base, is now batting .421.

Padres 4, Giants 1

At San Francisco, Randy Jones and Rollie Fingers combined on a five-hitter and Fernando Gonzalez knocked in two runs with a single and double to carry San Diego to a 4-1 victory over San Francisco. Jones (1-1) allowed only four singles through seven innings before yielding to Fingers, who recorded his second save. John Montefusco (1-1) took the loss.



United Press International

Umpire Lanny Harris tries to separate John Stearns (left) of the Mets and Gary Carter of the Expos. The altercation broke out as Carter scored a run during the ninth inning of their game in New York, which was won by the Expos in 11 innings, 3-2.

Major League Baseball Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	3	1	.750	—
Baltimore	3	2	.600	½
Boston	2	2	.500	1
New York	2	3	.400	1½
Detroit	1	2	.333	1½
Toronto	1	3	.250	2
Cleveland	1	4	.200	2½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	3	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	4	1	.800	—
Kansas City	4	1	.800	—
Seattle	4	3	.571	1
California	3	3	.500	1½
Chicago	1	3	.250	2½
Oakland	1	5	.167	3½

Wednesday's Results

Toronto at Chicago, ppd., rain
Baltimore 6, New York 5, night (10 innings)
Kansas City 10, Detroit 3
Texas 4, Cleveland 0
California 11, Minnesota 2
Oakland 14, Seattle 7

Thursday's Games

Toronto (Underwood 0-1) at Chicago (Proly 0-1)
Boston (Torrez 0-1) at Milwaukee (Sorenson 0-1)
New York (John 1-0) at Baltimore (Flanagan 1-0)
Cleveland (Waits 1-) at Texas (Jenkins 1-0)
Minnesota (Erickson 0-0) at California (Knapp 0-0)
Oakland (Norris 0-1) at Seattle (Jones 0-0)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	3	0	1.000	—
Montreal	4	1	.800	—
New York	2	2	.500	1½
Philadelphia	2	2	.500	1½
Pittsburgh	1	4	.200	3
Chicago	0	3	.000	3

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	5	1	.833	—
San Francisco	4	2	.667	1
Los Angeles	4	3	.571	1½
Cincinnati	3	4	.429	2½
San Diego	2	4	.333	3
Atlanta	1	5	.167	4

Wednesday's Results

Chicago at St. Louis, ppd., rain
Montreal 3, New York 2, 11 innings
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4
Cincinnati 9, Atlanta 5
Houston 10, Los Angeles 3
San Diego 4, San Francisco 1

Thursday's Games

Philadelphia (Lerch 0-0) at New York (Zachry 1-0)
San Diego (Rasmussen 0-1) at San Francisco (Knepper 0-0)
St. Louis (Yuckovich 1-0) at Pittsburgh (D. Robinson 0-0)
Atlanta (McWilliams 0-1) at Los Angeles (Messersmith 1-0)

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 011 000 000 01—3 10 0
New York 010 001 000 00—2 9 1
Rogers, Sosa (9), Fryman (11), Bahnsen (11) and Carter, Dyer (9); Falcone, Lockwood (10) and Stearns, Hodges (9). W—Sosa, 2-1. L—Lockwood, 0-1. HR—Montreal, Perez (1).

Pittsburgh 010 120 000—4 9 0
Philadelphia 100 130 10x—5 10 0
Blyleven and Nicosia; Carlton and McCarver. W—Carlton, 1-1. L—Blyleven, 0-1. HRs—Pittsburgh, Garner (1). Philadelphia, Schmidt (2).

Cincinnati 203 040 000—9 13 0
Atlanta 001 210 010—5 9 2
Hume, Pastore (9) and Bench, Correll (8); Solomon, Devine (5), Skok (6) and Murphy. W—Hume, 1-1. L—Solomon, 0-1. HRs—Cincinnati, Concepcion (1). Atlanta, Bonnell (2), Murphy (2).

Los Angeles 021 000 000— 3 10 1
Houston 020 130 04x—10 9 2
Sutton, Hough (7), Rautzhan (8) and Ferguson; Forsch and Ashby. W—Forsch, 2-0. L—Sutton, 1-1. HR— Houston, Cedeno (1).

San Diego 011 001 010—4 10 0
San Francisco 000 010 000—1 5 0
Jones, Fingers (8) and Hilli, Sadek (6); Montefusco, Griffin (8) and Tenace, Fahey (8). W—Jones, 1-1. L—Montefusco, 1-1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 000 000 000—0 1 1
Texas 020 020 00x—4 5 0
Wilkins, Hood (5), Spitzer (5) and Alexander; Comer, Lyle (8) and Sundberg. W—Comer, 1-0. L—Wilkins, 0-1.

New York 200 300 000 0—5 10 2
Baltimore 200 000 003 1—4 9 2
Figueroa, Gossage (9), Mirabella (10), Tidrow (10) and Munson; Palmer, Stanhouse (10) and Dempsey. W—Stanhouse, 1-0. L—Gossage, 1-1. HR—New York, Chambliss (1).

Detroit 010 002 000— 3 8 1
Kansas City 002 000 17x—10 13 0
Billingham, Hiller (7), Taylor (8), Lopez (8) and Parrish; Gura, Rodriguez (8), Hrabosky (9) and Porter. W—Rodriguez, 1-0. L—Taylor, 0-1. HR—Detroit, Wockenfuss (1).

Minnesota 001 000 100— 2 3 1
California 003 010 61x—11 17 1
Goltz, Serum (7), Holly (7) and Wynegar; Ryan and Downing. W—Ryan, 1-1. L—Goltz, 1-1. HR—California, Grich (2).

Oakland 030 303 421—14 16 5
Seattle 201 220 000— 7 11 2
Keough, Todd (5), Lacey (9) and Newman; McLaughlin, Honeycutt (4), Montoya (7), Vasquez (7) and Stinson. W— Todd, 1-1. L—Honeycutt, 0-2. HRs—Oakland Kiuttis (1), Revering (1), Gross (2).

Jazz Dismiss Baylor From Coaching Post

NEW ORLEANS, April 12 (AP) — The New Orleans Jazz fired Coach Elgin Baylor today. Baylor was not available for comment, but he said privately in the final weeks of the season that he expected to be dismissed. The Jazz finished 26-56 this season, worst in the NBA.

"Many of the ball club's problems had nothing to do with Elgin's ability as a coach," Larry Hatfield, managing partner of the Jazz said in a statement, "but it is our feeling that a change is needed at this time to benefit all involved."

Nottingham Forest 3, FC Cologne 3

Europe Soccer's Finest Hour

By Rob Hughes

NOTTINGHAM, England, April 12 (IHT) — Truly memorable nights of sport seldom obey the dictum of the calendar. Every once in a while an event transcends the season so completely you know you have seen the best, know that the scheduled high noon finales will not improve on the quality and theater.

Last night, on the banks of the River Trent and beneath balmier skies than we have grown accustomed to, Nottingham Forest and FC Cologne put together unquestionably the finest hour of European club soccer in this, or many a year past.

Customary semi-final caution was elbowed out by foes rich in contrast, athleticism and sportsmanship going for each other's throat. First Cologne led 2-0, then Forest overhaled it, then Cologne's substitute — a six-foot Japanese winger — equalized. The game ebbed and flowed bewilderingly, exhausting every nerve and sinew, draining each ideas and attacking impulse . . . and ending three goals each where it might easily have been double that.

Not since the early sixties, since the exploits of Real Madrid and Benfica, has so much been staked on attacking soccer at this level. Even then it seldom brought two such equal opponents. Equal, yet incomparable in style; Cologne attacked judiciously with pace and co-ordinated ground passes belying the heavy mud, Forest responded with heavy aerial bombardment.

Neither Side Would Give

German and English, toe to toe, a slugging match in which neither would give or ask a quarter . . . and the whole affair impeccably refereed by Antonio Garrido from Portugal and applauded to the echo by a 40,000 crowd often accused of disinterest in soccer.

No player left the field less than physically spent, and none need apologize for mistakes committed amidst such unremitting passion. Recriminations there were in the Forest locker room, but to no purpose or justification against the overall attitude of a match in which two sides resurrected the old simple aim: to outscore the enemy.

Cologne, as promised, attacked from the first, searing through Forest's heavy defenders with such pace and precision that it led 2-0 after 18 minutes. Roger van Gool, a winger of the most subtle control, scored and then created another for Dieter Muller. The pair also missed fairly easy chances.

Nottingham, a little groggy in responding, nevertheless struck Harald Schumacher's crossbar twice before, after 28 minutes, center-forward Garry Birtles at last punished German vulnerability above shoulder height by heading a goal. It was now clear that the technique of Cologne, the ability to hit passes of such stunning accuracy that colleagues did not have to break stride, was too sharp for Forest. However, the bulldog spirit, the persistent refusal of the likes of Tony Woodcock to give in, brought Forest right back.

A Punished Decision

Cologne, indeed, had attempted it seemed to sit on its lead, a decision punished by a second goal from Ian Bowyer, created by Birtles' continuing mastery in the air. And then, after 63 minutes, Birtles once more turned the entire defense, this time with a superb quick turn, to offer a headed goal to John Robertson.

These two might never have been there; Birtles began the season in Forest's third team, while Robertson was displaying a more than reasonable appetite for a game that interrupted his mourning of a brother killed in a car crash.

There was, however, a still more unlikely hero lurking in the wings. Yasuhiko Okudera, Japanese player of the year in 1977, is now leaving his trade on the fringe of Cologne's team. His large, athletic frame comes as a surprise against his clearly oriental face; his pace and shooting power were also something Forest had not bargained for.

In the 80th minute coach Hennes Weisweiler sent him out to rescue the match. First touch he cleared the ball from defense then, charging 75 yards upfield with Irishman Martin O'Neill in floundering pursuit, he received the ball back from Muller and struck a 20-yard shot which caught international goalie Peter Shilton napping.

Shilton blamed himself, and Shilton's manager blamed Shilton, yet he could be forgiven for not knowing that the Jap who'd spent 80 minutes spectating on the bench could hit with such instant impact. Maybe. But the retinue of Japanese reporters, despatched to follow their sporting export around Europe, had been awaiting just such a moment. They all seemed to grow as tall as him, while the rest of us wondered just who or what Weisweiler might call on as substitute in the second game in Cologne in a fortnight.

Meanwhile, dismissing thoughts of any anti-climax, there are those Forest officials who ask: "If we end up 4-4 in Cologne, I suppose Forest is in the final?" I suppose so, yes.

European Soccer
Champions Cup
Semifinal, First Leg
Austria Wien 0, Malmo (Sweden) 0
Nottingham Forest 3, FC Cologne 3
Cup Winners Cup
Semifinal, First Leg
Fortuna Duesseldorf 3, Banik Ostrava (Czechoslovakia) 1
Barcelona (Spain) 1, Bevaren (Belgium) 0
UEFA Cup
Semifinal, First Leg
MSV Duisburg (West Germany) 2, Borussia Moenchengladbach (West Germany) 2 (played Tuesday)
Red Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia) 1, Hertha Berlin (West Germany) 0



United Press International

John McGovern (left) and Larry Lloyd (right) of Nottingham Forest clash in the air with Heinz Floche of FC Cologne during the first leg of their European Cup semifinal match, a 3-3 draw.



United Press International

Roundfield (32) of the Hawks gets past Mike Newlin, a ket guard, during Atlanta's 109-106 NBA playoff victory.

Hawks Upset Rockets; 76ers Outscore Nets

HOUSTON, April 12 (AP) — Roundfield scored 23 points and got 18 rebounds to lead the Atlanta Hawks to a 109-106 upset victory over the Houston Rockets in the first-round National Basketball Association playoff game.

The Rockets capitalized at the free throw line to engineer a 57-50 halftime lead, hitting 15 of 17 from the line in the first quarter.

But the Hawks, who have defeated the Rockets in four of five games this season, outscored Houston 36-6, to start the third quarter and the Rockets never regained the lead.

Roundfield, who fouled out with 1:45 left in the game, scored the last two buckets of the third quarter to get the Hawks started. Atlanta took a 77-69 lead midway in the fourth quarter before the Rockets scored one of their final two charges.

Moses Malone, who led Houston with 28 points and grabbed 17 rebounds, hit a free throw, and Mike Newlin scored four consecutive layups and cut the deficit to 81-78 with 2:45 in the period.

The Hawks led by as much as 15 points early in the fourth quarter, but the Rockets rallied behind Robert Reid, who pumped in 10 baskets and two key free throws in the final five minutes.

Roundfield's free-throws came at the two-minute mark after he was fouled by Newlin, and cut Atlanta's lead to 107-103. But John Drew, who scored 15 points for the Hawks, then hit a basket and a free throw to put the game out of reach.

76ers 122, Nets 114

In Philadelphia, the 76ers, led by Julius Erving's 28 points, never trailed in beating the New Jersey Nets 122-114, and taking a 1-0 lead in their mini series.

The 76ers won despite a 38-point performance by John Williamson of the Nets before he was ejected from the game on a second technical foul with 1:29 left to play.

The Nets closed to within four points with 9:38 left in the third quarter on a jumper by Williamson, but the 76ers boosted their lead to 12 points after Erving converted a technical foul called on the Nets' coach, Kevin Loughery, with 7:32 left in the period.

New Jersey never got closer than 8 points during the final quarter, as the 76ers raced to an easy triumph.

NBA Playoffs

First Round
(Best of Three)
Eastern Conference
Philadelphia vs. New Jersey
—Philadelphia 122, New Jersey 114
—Philadelphia at New Jersey
3—New Jersey at Philadelphia
(Plays San Antonio)
Atlanta vs. Houston
—Atlanta 109, Houston 106
—Houston at Atlanta
3—Atlanta at Houston
(Plays Washington)
Western Conference
Phoenix vs. Portland
—Phoenix 107, Portland 103
—Phoenix at Portland
3—Portland at Phoenix
(Plays Kansas City)
Denver vs. Los Angeles
—Denver 110, Los Angeles 105
—Denver at Los Angeles
3—Los Angeles at Denver
(Plays Seattle)

Shriver Keeping Up With Busy Schedule

By Neil Amdur

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., April 12 (NYT) — She finished a year of Algebra 2 in three weeks, read "Moby Dick" in 10 days and played a big orange chicken lipsyncing her way through "Loving You," in the Senior Follies.

In a year, Pam Shriver will look back on all these events and wonder how she did it. But for the moment, the 6-foot teen-ager is almost too busy to enjoy anything other than a new fluffy hairdo.

Shriver, 16, who stunned the tennis world by reaching the women's singles final at the U.S. Open last summer, is trying to complete her junior and senior years of high school in one year while retaining her No. 14 world ranking and wonderful sense of humor.

It's been a real drama, an endeavor," Don Candy, her Australian-born coach, said while watching Shriver beat Francoise Durr, 6-2, 6-3, in her opening-round match of a women's tournament here. "Not wanting to watch her tennis go sour, practicing a lot but playing no matches, not wanting to let go of the things she's achieved. At Flushing Meadows, she became somebody and something, and she doesn't want to reduce her status."

Unattractive Surface

Before this event, Shriver had played only nine matches since the U.S. Open, all indoors, losing more than she had won, to relatively obscure rivals such as Michele Tyler, Ann Kiyomura and Barbara Jordan. The tournament here is outdoors and on slow clay, hardly Shriver's favorite surface for her serve-and-volley game.

"Every week, it has been tougher going to school," she said. "I've had a few periods of lows that have been unbelievable, when I wanted to forget everything."

Small wonder. Shriver's academic workload in the last six months has been more staggering than her aggressive shot-making that eliminated Martina Navratilova and extended Chris Evert at Flushing Meadows. In her final push toward a June graduation, she is taking two English courses, mathematics, psychology and studio art. She has read 25 books since school began.

The Shriver act appeared all together yesterday, despite Candy's early concern that his pupil looked "strung up like a banjo." She used her serve-and-volley technique to score key points in the match, kept a high-low running commentary with herself and made a few amazing pickups that only someone with her size using an oversized racquet could reach.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Edmonton	45	29	2	92	313	257
Quebec	40	33	5	85	282	244
Winnipeg	38	34	6	82	299	293
New England	35	32	9	79	290	277
Cincinnati	32	39	6	70	266	276
Birmingham	31	40	6	68	271	294
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-team disbanded

Wednesday's Results
Cincinnati 6, Quebec 2
Winnipeg 2, Birmingham 1

8 Newcomers Set to Challenge Golfing Elite in 1979 Masters

By John S. Radosta

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 12 (NYT) — The Masters, the congenial "company of friends" that Bobby Jones and Clifford Roberts established in 1934, inspires an abiding affection and admiration among the likes of Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer, Ben Hogan, Sam Snead, Gene Sarazen and a long line of other great golfers. Its effect on newcomers, though, is something else.

It is an awesome experience to make one's debut in that theater, before possibly the most knowledgeable audience in the world of golf. That introduction was awaiting eight professionals here today at the Augusta National Golf Club.

Seven of the eight novices qualified for an invitation by the most common route, winning a PGA Tour event since the conclusion of the 1978 Masters. They are Lon Hinkle, Fuzzy Zoeller, Bob Byman, Larry Nelson, Barry Jaeckel, Ron Streck, and Mark McCumber. The eighth, Artie McNickle, qualified by finishing among the top 16 in last year's U.S. Open.

Mystique, tradition, dignity, history, the legend of Bobby Jones and this dream of his, a collection of great golfers past and present, a flawless setting of flowering dogwoods and a thousand other springtime hues, the green jackets and the green decor everywhere. All these elements add up to an electric atmosphere with no parallel anywhere else in golf.

This rite of spring is not just the first major tournament of the season. The concensus is that this is the best tournament in the world, the aristocrat of all golf competition.

Nicklaus, the only man who has ever won the Masters five times, characterizes it as a "monument to all that is great in golf" and says: "My season starts in earnest with the Masters."

Gary Player, who won last year for the third time, competes all over the globe, and he considers the Masters "the best run of any tournament in the world." Dave Hill fantasizes seeing the ghost of great golfers out there, "and they're watching how I measure up."

No wonder the player facing all this pomp and circumstance for the first time is overwhelmed. Allen Miller's experience is typical. In his debut he was so stage-struck that he could not remember anything he did on the first five holes.

With all the variables and intangibles involved, no computer could calculate the chances of a first-time entrant's winning the Masters. But any serious golf railbird knows, without a computer, that the odds are stacked heavily against the first-time entrant. Only two men have won in their first attempt: Horton Smith in 1934, the year of the first Masters, and Gene Sarazen in 1935. It took Byron Nelson three years to make it; Palmer needed four and Nicklaus five. Sam Snead and Ben Hogan did not win the green jacket until their 10th efforts.

In the face of such a record it is unrealistic to suggest that Hinkle, Zoeller, Byman, Nelson, Jaeckel, Streck, McCumber and McNickle have more than a negligible chance of winning.

It is an appropriate occasion, however, to look over the crop of new faces and to appraise their prospects on the PGA Tour. The odds are that three, possibly four, of these eight apprentices have a chance of substantial success on the pro tour.



United Press International

Tom Watson (left) and Jack Nicklaus get together in Augusta, Ga., for another Masters.

Lon Hinkle

This slow-moving, gentle player is 6 feet 2 inches, weighs 215 pounds, and is not quite 30 years old. He is a big hitter who can knock a 1-iron shot farther than many players can hit one with their drivers. He plays with quiet authority, studying every shot without dawdling. For a man of his size he has a suprisingly silken touch on the green.

This season he has won the Crosby, and his other finishes include a second at Los Angeles, a fourth at Phoenix and an 11th at the Desert Classic. As of last week his season earnings were $97,249.

For four years Hinkle lumbered through the lower depths of the tour, with annual winnings of between $6,000 and $11,000.

In 1977 Hinkle began making good money. With $51,494, he squeaked into 60th place on the list of money winners. That lifted him out of the class of "rabbits," the players who must qualify for a tournament on the Monday preceding the event. In 1978 Hinkle finished in the top 20 and won $200,000, counting his prizes in Japan and elsewhere abroad.

Fuzzy Zoeller

In some ways, the career of Frank Urban Zoeller has paralleled that of Hinkle. Zoeller was happy-go-lucky. He caroused with the owls, which made it difficult to hunt with the falcons the next morning. As with Hinkle, his marriage has been a decisive influence in his career. Zoeller still is a party-goer, but not as much as he previously was. His wife, Dianne, is expecting their first child this month.

"After I got married," he said when he won the San Diego open in January, "I had to straighten up my act. But I don't intend to change my game or my thinking."

Zoeller joined the tour two years later than Hinkle, but he has "arrived" more quickly. The biggest talent Zoeller brought to the tour in 1974 was an enormous drive. But his drive was hard to control, and he found it was not easy to hit second shots from the parking lot or the swimming pool. So he learned to cool the big drive by hitting a 3-wood or a 1-iron off the tee to keep the ball in play. He learned patience and he learned not to get depressed by a bogey or a bad round.

In nine tournaments this year, Zoeller has finished in the money eight times. In addition to his victory at San Diego, his best finishes this year have been a second at Hawaii and a fifth at Los Angeles.

Zoeller has no grand strategy or intellectual approach. On the golf course, his manner is free and easy.

"I just keep hitting the ball and going to find it," he once explained.

Bob Byman

Byman, 23, appears to epitomize the products churned out by the PGA Tour's clone machine. He is blond, blue-eyed, handsome, and his teeth are pearly white. He has a classic swing and he hits long. He does not drink or smoke. He has good manners, he dresses well and he has a very pretty wife.

When he was about 12 years old he began dreaming of winning a tournament on the PGA Tour. The dream came true March 4, when he won Arnold Palmer's tournament, the Citrus Classic, at Orlando.

Byman quit college in 1976, his senior year, to marry. He tried twice, and failed twice, to earn his card from the tour's qualifying school. He finally made it in June, 1978.

In the lean years after college, Byman played on minor tours in this country, winning moderately. He found his greatest success abroad, where the competition was less strenuous. Byman won the Dutch open in 1977 and 1978, and the Scandinavian and New Zealand opens in 1977.

In 1978 Byman played in 12 events on the tour, winning $14,838 for 122d place on the money list. His best finish was a tie for 10th in the B.C. Open.

This year Byman won $3,095 before reaching the Citrus Classic as a rabbit.

Larry Nelson

The 31-year-old "Mr. Nice Guy" of the tour is a late bloomer. It was only 10 years ago that he took up golf. When he earned his touring card in 1973, he had played in only one 72-hole tournament.

Last month he qualified for the Masters by winning his first tour event, the Inverrary Classic at Lauderhill, Fla.

He joined the PGA Tour in 1974 and won $24,022 his first season. His earnings zoomed to $99,876 in 1977, but dipped to $65,686 last year. Nelson placed second three times that year but he was never really in position to win a tournament until the 1978 Heritage, in which he had a two-shot lead after 54 holes. On the final round, though, he folded with a 76 while Hubert Green was taking the honors with a 67.

He learned something about "attitude adjustment" from that experience, and it paid off last month with his victory at Inverrary. This year he was third in Hawaii and 10th at San Diego. Through last week, his winnings were $94,147.

Letter From Hong Kong

From London by Rail: 40-Day Family Affair

HONG KONG (UPI) — Seventeen weary travelers arrived in Hong Kong the other day aboard the first London-to-Hong Kong train in three decades, ending a 40-day, 9,000-mile transcontinental adventure.

The Central Kingdom Express rolled in to a noisy welcome from an unlikely combination of kilted Chinese policemen playing bagpipes and a Chinese snake dance performed to the accompaniment of gongs and cymbals.

The travelers, all but three of them British, told stories of subzero weather in Siberia, a confrontation with Mongolian police, crossing the Gobi Desert, walking along the Great Wall of China and seeing the 2,000-year-old body of a Han princess.

"We became very much like a family," said Prudence Stern, the group leader and representative of Sunquest Holidays, which arranged the tour. "There were several occasions when it was us against the world."

* * *

Nineteen tour members departed from London's Victoria Station on Feb. 27, but one couple flew back to London because the wife's asthma flared in the Soviet Union's Irkutsk region.

Another couple, Mr. and Mrs. David Barber of England, stayed on in Peking for 12 days while she underwent emergency surgery for a pregnancy complication, but they later rejoined the group.

Dorothy Shackleton-Bailey, 73, also from England, fell and cut her leg in Canton and arrived in Hong Kong in a wheelchair.

The travelers' ages ranged from 33 to 73, their occupations from stamp collector to geophysicist. Besides the Britons, there were a Canadian, an Australian and a Frenchman.

The Central Kingdom Express, so named because the Chinese refer to their country as the Central or Middle Kingdom, stopped in Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow and six other Soviet cities as well as Mongolia's Ulan Bator before reaching the Chinese frontier.

In China, they stopped in Peking, Nanjing (Nanking), Shanghai, Changsha, Canton and other cities. They often stayed in hotels en route so that they would not be in constant motion.

The travelers passed through Siberia at its coldest, but they adopted a philosophical attitude toward the temperatures.

"As one Russian writer once said, 'If you haven't seen Siberia in winter, you haven't seen Siberia,' " one of them said.

Contary to their expectations, they said, Siberia was not a flat wasteland but rather gently rolling in some places and mountainous in others.

* * *

The bleakest moment on the trip came in Ulan Bator.

"In Mongolia, in the post office, I was trying to buy some stamps," said John Shackleton-Bailey of Blockley, England.

"My camera was hanging there. I was hardly even aware of it, but a policeman suddenly charged me with taking pictures. We were told that all our film might have to be destroyed. We all were very worried."

But somehow their Mongolian guide resolved the problem, and the next morning they departed toward the Gobi Desert, one of the most formidable on Earth.

Their trip through the Gobi only took about eight hours, members said, and they saw many Soviet tanks and heavily armored vehicles returning from the Chinese border area.

The travelers said they received a much warmer welcome in China than in the Soviet Union, where they felt their presence was merely "tolerated."

In contrast, the Chinese gave them grand banquets, plied them with vodka and "3,000 cups of tea." and smiled a lot.

"The Chinese people are terrific," said Elizabeth Taylor of England.

Miss Stern, the group leader, said that the "peak experiences" included walking along the top of China's Great Wall and seeing in Changsha the preserved body of a Han princess who died in A.D. 186.

"It looked like she had died two weeks ago," Miss Stern said.

A Show of Fraud

By Vivian Lewis

PARIS (IHT) — Responding to the outrage of San Francisco's Levi Strauss at discovering phony jeans (made in Israel and Paraguay) bearing not only its brand, but also the telltale rivets and "burnt" leather patches, the United States decided last September upon a diplomatic offensive against the worldwide trade in counterfeit goods.

The first try at an international crackdown, through the international tariff-cutting talks in Geneva, has failed. But another attempt to reach such an international agreement will be made in Geneva in September, when the World Intellectual Property Organization agreement will be renegotiated.

The special cachet of Levi's jeans has led to the growth of imitations; fakes in West Europe alone cost the firm thousands of dollars in lost profits. That approaches the level of commercial counterfeiting of luxury items — many of which are made in France and, not surprisingly, the strongest support in the fight waged by U.S. companies against counterfeiters comes from French firms. Samsonite and Dior, Walt Disney and Pierre Cardin, Johnny Walker and Cartier stand shoulder-to-shoulder in trying to protect their labels.

A curious Paris museum, one of the few that can be visited on Tuesdays (when most government museums are closed), gives a certain historical perspective to the battle against trademark fraud. The fight against swindlers, one learns at the Musee de la Contrefacon, goes back to Roman times, when the most desirable wines were produced in Campania. A clay amphora of the real thing, bearing the label of one M.C. Lassius, written in Oscan, with a trident as his trademark, is Exhibit 1. Exhibit 2 is a bunch of amphorae from the Arles region, where the illiterate Gauls had bottled their own wine in a jug of the same shape, complete with trident, bearing scratched-on characters corresponding to no known alphabet. The locals were trying to pass the plonk as the genuine Italian article.

No Sampling

Since then, drink of one sort or another has continued to appeal to counterfeiters. The museum has a collection of Benedictine imitations (no sampling allowed) from Iran and Brazil, from Turkey and Mexico. There is a New Jersey-bottled "cognac" called "Creme de France." There is counterfeit Hennessy cognac from Egypt and Vietnam. The prewar Latvians managed to bottle something called "natural imitation Eau de Vichy."

Sweets are another major item. In Victorian times, the popular Valda Pastilles were copied in places as diverse as Tokyo and Recife, Brazil, packaged each time in little tin boxes with the same lettering and style. According to Francois Dusolier, the assistant director of the Union des Fabricants, the French trademark-protection organization that runs the museum, there were no less than 58 imitation Menier chocolate bars. One must assume that none of them tasted as good as the genuine article.

Couture houses have had problems from the start, perhaps because they sell a certain *snobisme* as well as their product. Perfumes from Turkey to Thailand bear — illegitimately — the Dior label. You can, if you want, buy a product called "Chenil No. 19" or "Evening in Tokyo." Bourjois perfume's "Ramage," popular in the Middle East, is copied in Aden, Saudi Arabia, Libya. You can pick up a "Louis Vuitton" bag from a folding-table merchant on the Via Corso or in Ventimiglia, but it won't be the real thing.



According to officials at Christian Dior, their firm is the biggest victim among the French couture houses, which in 1976 brought in nearly 30 billion francs (about $7 billion). Cashing in on the cachet of its label, Dior invented the concept of decorating small leather goods with its logo. Imitators quickly caught on, and canvas items with the label (paying no royalties) have sprung up throughout the Far East, Latin America, and the Mediterranean.

The couture houses are worried about more than the loss of license fees. They are far more concerned at the label being put on relatively shoddy, overpriced goods and sold in "unsuitable" shops and outlets, which depreciates the glamour of the real item.

Industrial goods, too, are subject to counterfeit. As early as the turn of the century, Dusolier said, bright-yellow boxes (bearing names like Kossak or Kolak) were appearing in camera shops. Among the U.S. firms supporting the crackdown on counterfeiters are Pfizer, which found that its drugs are being pirated — without the necessary quality control. Even helicopter parts, car headlights and heart pacemakers are being sold under counterfeit labels. Fake Cartier watches that may break down in a week are an example of a current variation.

Indignation

International efforts to crack down on the brand-name pirates go back a long way. In the 1870s, the French pharmaceutical industry, following a trail that began in Egypt, discovered that its medicines were being counterfeited on an industrial scale in Hamburg. The indignation that followed led to the first attempt at a crackdown at an 1872 congress in Vienna. That was followed by the first international trademark conference, held in Paris six years later.

The resulting patent convention was signed by the leading European powers, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. But the trademark-protection arrangement at Madrid in 1881 won the adhesion only of a few countries — Belgium, Spain, France, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and Tunisia. Since then, although people who feel their trademarks have been violated have gone to court in foreign lands (and French manufacturers have had the benefit of the backing of Dusolier's organization), the international-treaty approach has been derailed.

With a turnabout in U.S. attitudes (and above all the change in Japan, as a land of imitators has become a land of zealous purchasers of the genuine article), the French have high hopes for a new beginning under international law.

Musee de la Contrefacon, 16 rue de la Faisanderie, Paris 16. Open weekdays 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free.

PEOPLE: *Spandau Inmate Isn't Hess, Doctor Claims*

The German who flew to Scotland in World War II as Hitler's deputy and who has spent nearly 32 years in Berlin's Spandau prison is not the real **Rudolf Hess**, according to **Hugh Thomas**, a surgeon who served in 1973 as the British member of the four-nation medical team looking after the Spandau prisoner. His claim was quickly denounced by Hess' relatives and others. In a forthcoming book, "The Murder of Rudolf Hess," Thomas says that some of the features of the prisoner he examined did not match those in Hess' medical records. Thomas says that his subsequent research included studies of official records on the prisoner during and after the war and interviews with Hess' wife, **Ilse**, and other people who knew him before 1941. The official version of the story is that Hess landed in Scotland by parachute on May 10, 1941, to attempt to negotiate an end to the war between Germany and Britain. He was captured; the British refused to negotiate with him; he was sentenced at the Nuremberg trials and sent as a war criminal to the Spandau prison jointly administered by Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union, where at age 84 he is the sole prisoner. Of Thomas' claims, Prof. **Hugh Trevor-Roper**, a historian and a senior wartime army intelligence officer who investigated the death of Hitler, said: "This is absolute rubbish. I have plenty of evidence to show that it is wrong." In Munich, Hess' wife said that Thomas "is completely crazy" and that she had written several letters to Thomas urging him "to stop this nonsense." She said that she has visited Hess several times in the last few years and never had the slightest doubt of his identity. A spokesman for Hess' son, **Wolf-Ruediger Hess**, also said that there was no doubt about the identity of the prisoner.



The prisoner in Spandau

* * *

By today's standards it may not seem like much, but in 1949 the love affair between **Ingrid Bergman**, the actress, and **Roberto Rossellini**, the director, was one of Hollywood's great scandals. How much of an emotional toll it took on Miss Bergman is apparent in an angst-ridden letter that she wrote on Sept. 3, 1949, and that will be put up for auction in New York next week by the Charles Hamilton Galleries. The frayed, handwritten letter, addressed to "Dear Kay," blamed RKO studios for capi[...] ing on her romance with Ros[...] on the Italian island of Str[...] "I cannot remember anyo[...] Hollywood take such ridicule[...] lies, such a beating in the p[...] she said of Rossellini, who di[...] 1977. She added: "I waited[...] RKO whose director he was to[...] these stories. But in opposite[...] added more."

* * *

An Australian private det[...] claims that he has been [...] $15,000 by a New York law[...] reopen the search for M[...] **Rockefeller**, son of the late N[...] **Rockefeller**, who disappeare[...] New Guinea in 1961. **Frank M**[...] said that the lawyer, whom [...] refused to name, commissi[...] him to place advertisements, [...] pile a report on responses an[...] vestigate the costs and practic[...] of an expedition to West Iria[...] Indonesian part of New Gu[...] Monte placed advertisement[...] several Australian newspapers[...] in one paper in Papua New G[...] ea, offering a $10,000 reward f[...] formation about Michael, wh[...] appeared at the age of 23 wh[...] an anthropological expediti[...] what was then Dutch New G[...] Monte said that 39 persons [...] ed the ads, but that 17 walke[...] at the mention of a lie-detecto[...] He said that it would be fool[...] expect that Michael is alive[...] that there is a chance of his [...] being found. "Two people [...] told us they know where the[...] white man's skull," Monte sai[...]

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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GREEK ISLAND VILLA for sale, SKIATHOS, in 0.6 hectares. Sleeps 6/8. US$ 100,000. Details from COKE, 15 Ormidale Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland. Tel 031 337 6162.

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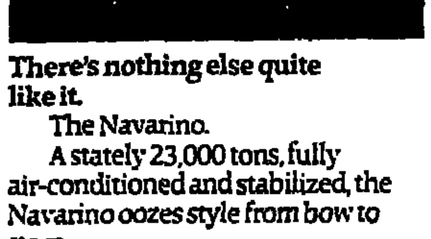
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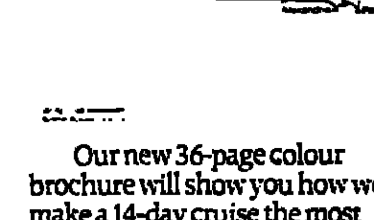
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